The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4131.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1864.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE UNION CAPTIVES.

Additional Names of the Martyred Dead.

The Victims at Andersonville and Florence.

A Dismal Record of the Eighty-fifth New-York.

Calm Protest of the Officers Penned at Columbus, S. C.

A FRIGHTFUL BILL OF GRIEVANCES.

A Heavy Blow at Gen. Hardee with a Gloved Hand.

We give below the concluding portion of a long list of names (furnished recently by our correspondent who accompanied the exchange fleet to Savannah and Charleston,) of Union soldiers who have died under the terrible hardships of their treatment in the Southern prison pens. It is a dismal record. For its entire correctness our correspondent makes no claim, as it was mainly copied from small detached slips and fragments of dingy paper, each containing a single name—the writing upon which was often nearly illegible, requiring in its slow deciphering a great expenditure of patience. Many of the names therefore are doubtless misspelled. Long as the lists of the dead have been which we have published from time to time, it is sad to reflect that they comprise but a tithe of the victims, and thousands upon thousands of our brave soldiers have been buried like dogs in unmarked graves. As nearly as can be ascertained the rebel prison authorities, generally speaking, were not themselves humane enough to have the deaths among our prisoners recorded, neither were they liberal enough to supply the cheap favor of a sufficient quantity of writing paper to the hospital attendants selected from our own men, that this last simple duty toward the dead might be properly performed. Imperfect, however, as this list is, we are sure that it will be eagerly scanned by thousands of our readers, to many of whom it will probably convey the first information of the fate of a dear relative or friend.

We also publish the copy of a document which was drawn up by the Union officers confined at Columbia, detailing their grievances and asking redress at the hands of the rebel Gen. HARDEE, commanding the Department of Georgia and South Carolina. Col. JOHN FRASER, of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Regiment, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Jefferson College, Penn., is said to have been the author of this calm, straightforward statement of facts, which administers a cutting blow to Gen. HARDEE, under the guise of a neat compliment. It was well known among the prisoners that HARDEE was fully cognizant of their distress, and yet took no pains to have their wretchedness alleviated. The protest was signed by all the field-officers in the prison camp, and forwarded, but, as was expected, it failed to elicit a reply.

C. S. M. PRISON, COLUMBIA, S. C.
Nov. 12, 1864.

Lt.-Gen. Hardee, Commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL—We, the undersigned, acting in behalf of the federal officers confined in this prison, hereby respectfully submit to you our protest against the treatment which we have received in this place.

As Union prisoners of war, we have had, heretofore, uniformly good reasons to complain of rations short in quantity and very inferior in quality, of an extremely inadequate supply of cooking utensils, and of very long detention of letters, moneys, and boxes from home, but never before we were brought to this prison have had reason to complain that the Confederate authorities had aggravated these standing grievances ten-fold by exposing us, as they have done here, to the inclemency of the weather, in a camp in which not a structure of the humblest kind has been erected for our accommodation.

It is but just to admit that twenty A tents and one tent fly were issued about four weeks ago to officers who are charged with the transaction of business connected with the prisoners. But, with that exception, we have been left for more than five weeks to shift for ourselves the best way we could. During the first fortnight of our imprisonment here there were only eight very unservicable ones among fourteen hundred officers, and six of these were private property. Subsequently twelve axes were issued to us by the commandant of the prison. With these twelve axes, and with fourteen shovels, which were recently issued for our use, we have erected such shelters as were practicable under the embarrassments caused by the restrictions of prison discipline. At present, most of us have only very rudimentary shelters of pine branches, but few of us having as yet found it possible to erect log huts, roofed with pine branches and clay. Our great want of adequate shelter makes us all feel the more keenly the other hardships of our prison life. Many officers, weak and sickly from long confinement and insufficiently supplied with clothing, blankets and shoes, have suffered severely from cold and rain. The want of shelter makes us especially feel the want of proper rations. No meat or lard has been issued to us for the past forty days. The daily allowance to each officer in this camp consists of one pint of unbolted corn meal, one half-pint of molasses, one-tenth of a pint of rice, one-fourth of a tablespoonful of salt, with occasionally one-fifth of a pint of very bad flour. This allowance, our experience has proved, does not furnish adequate or suitable food for men who suffer so much as we do from exposure. In brief, the pressure of our condition here justifies us in saying that annoyances, frequently amounting to torment, is inflicted upon us in almost every relation of our prison life. This statement will not be considered extravagant, coming from officers who are required to find their own shelters, with very inadequate tools and under very embarrassing circumstances—who are obliged to cut, "on time," the timber for their fuel and shelter, and to carry the material on their backs a distance of several hundred yards from the neighboring woods, who are inadequately supplied with food, who are so scantily supplied with cooking utensils, that many of them cannot cook breakfast till late in the afternoon; who are *tantalized* by the provoking detention of letters and boxes from home, and who are moreover denied the benefit of the moneys sent them by their friends.

Our Government has already found it necessary to retaliate in behalf of Union prisoners of war by reducing the rations allowed to your fellow-citizens in Northern military prisons. We deprecate the necessity of inflicting additional retaliation, by turning fourteen hundred Southern officers out of their prison shelters, and subjecting them to treatment as nearly as possible identical with that which we receive.

In justice to you, we will state that we do not believe that you fully realize our condition in this camp, for your bravery and great experience as an officer assure us that the generosity characteristic of the tried soldier would long ere now have moved you to grant us the redress which we have a right to expect at the hands of the authorities of a civilized people.

In the foregoing statement we can affirm with truth that we have not exaggerated anything, or set down aught in malice. The gravity of our case has made us very careful that our action in the premises should not be impaired by exaggeration or abuse.

We have the honor to be, General, your very obedient servants,

THE DEAD AT FLORENCE.

Collinder, Co C, 16th Conn.
M Cook, Co C, 7th Penn Cav.
P Semfell, Co I, 117th Penn.
T Chase, Co C.
W Needam, Co I, 20th Ohio.
B Steward, Co H, 15th N Y.
P Taylor, Co I, 103d Penn.
T Alsburn, Co G, 27th Mich.
J Cummings, Co F, 12th U S.
J Like, Co C, 147th N Y.
H Kinsville, Co C.
J A Maxwell, Co F, 14th Va.
F Barnard, Co B, 39th N Y.
J Sinclair, Co C, 20th Ind.
Wm Londerwick, Co D, 146th Penn.
Jno Snegar, Co G, 89th Ohio.
J W Bale, Co A, 76th N Y.
W H Dayton, Co B, 14th U S.
G Bardwell, Co D, 10th Mass.
H W Powers, Co L, 11th Vt Art.
G F West, Co I, 66th N Y.
G W Patterson.
H H Trowbridge.
H N Barnes, Co F, 1st Mich Cav.
J H Reed, Co E, 8th Iowa.
J Thyns, Co E, 11th Mass.
G Beriand, Co B, 53d Penn.
W Edwards, Co I, 3d Ohio.
W Clocklin, Co A, 9th N Y.
F Craft, Co H, 16th U S In.
N Martin, Co L, 1st Wis Cavalry.
S D Reese, Co D, 111th Penn.
O E Snow, Co D, 16th Conn.
A McCormick, Co I, 16th Massachusetts.
R Davis, teamster.
J Fondy, Co A 7th Penn R.
J R Wilson, Co C, 113th Ohio.
P Wilson, Co N, 101st Penn.
D Engle, Co H, 96th Penn.
J H Dare, Co B, 136th Ohio.
O W Phillips, Co A, 149th Pennsylvania.
J Dougherty, Co B, 12th Penn Cavalry.
N Phinn, Co I, 39th N Y.
A N Murphy, Co K, 4th United States Cavalry.
F Gallagher, Co A, 52d Pennsylvania.
B B Eatroy, Co F, 147th N York.
J W Anderson, Co D, 66th Ohio.
B Cathers, Co C, 9th Minn.
J Swick, Co H, 101st Penn.
J Frinder, Co M, 5th Penn Cavalry.
G Buell, Co K, 40th N Y.
N Skinner, Co L, 14th N Y Cavalry.
W Jackson, Co A, 49th N Y
J O Urie, Co D, 16th N Y C.
T William, Co E, 100th Penn.
G Riddwell, Co C, 3d Va Cavalry.
N W Rees, Co H, 16th U S I.
J W Hinson, Co E, 29th Mass.
J Goldthes, Co G, 101st Pa.
D Pirver, Co C, 9th Minn.
D F Clark, Co H, 52d Pa.
S Dunovan, Co B, 6th Pa, C.
P Cox, Co H, 7th Mass.
J Goopt, Co G, 3d Pa.
W B Taylor, Co D, 16th U S I.
G Ash, Co H, 32d N J.
J A Deep, Co E, 45th Ill.
J K Fuller, Co A, 25th Mass.
B C Rodgers, Co D, 1st Va Cav.
S Parker, Co H, 11th Tenn
H Dickson, Co C, 14th N Y C.
H Snyder, Co B, 148th Pa.
P Laughlin, Co F, 63d N Y.
W J Boggs, Co B, 66th O.
L Pifers, Co C, 55th N Y.
A Fitsy, Co I, 5th N Y Cav.
E F Campion, Co G, 16th Ct
F Pandley, Co B, 15th N Y C.
B Clark, Co C 8th Mich.
R Newbury, Co E, 101st Pa.
J Lewis, Co F, 103d Pa.
J Wilcocks, Co H, 45th Pa.
R R Moll, Co H, 27th Mich.
H Glinspur, Co K, 76th Ind.
N Bisson, Co H, 2d Mass C.
C Canks, Co D, 101st Pa.
D Davis, Co I, 52d Pa.
J Connelly, Co H, 3d N Y C.
J Little, Co L, 1st Va Cav.
A Comstock, Co K, 102d Pa.
G Ferling, Co D, 52d Penn.
W Sayers, Co C, 22d N Y C.
W Dogey, Co B, 8th N Y C.
J Saldny, Co C, 12th Ky C.
F Lillie, Co B, 145th Penn.
W B Bay, Co G, 63d Ind.
D Edhard, Co D, 150th N Y.
C Malone, Co C, 16th Conn.
F A McDill, Co G, 22d N H.
F N Gammons, Co C, 18th Tenn.
W H Lewis, Co D, 7th Ct.
J Collins, Co H, 12th U S I.
Pobs Snyder, Co E, 50th Pa.
G Haskell, Co D, 1st Mich H A.
W Lewis, Co B, 135th Ohio.
J Bosrower, Co B, 147th Pa.
— Waugher, Co H, 11th Wis.
C Graham, Co D, 98th Ohio.
S Allen, Co G, 22d Ind.
J Sheplis, Co I, 5th Conn.
A Dougan, Co G, 7th N H.
A Pates, Co C, 29th Ill.
J Scaim, Co B, 103d Penn.
S Steinhardt, Co G, 12th O.
R Hemer, Co A, 123d Ohio.
C Connell, U S Navy.
H Langly, Co F, 76th N Y.
W Sheek, Co H, 103d Penn.
Robt Paterson, Co I, 2d Me.
J Burner, Co C, 146th N Y.
R Miller, Co C, 8th Penn.
J J Parker, Co —, 75th Ohio.
G W Barton, Co L, 8th Ill Cav.
C Hard, Co K, 18th Penn Cav.
J A Drumm, Co H, 7th Pa.
W Dove, Co K, 76th N Y.
J H Fisher, Co A, 22d Mich.
J Hart, Co I, 112th Ill.
C Soll, Co E, 12th N H.
J C Adson, Co G, 4th Penn Cavalry.
F Waterman, Co K, 17th Michigan.
J Hetermeir, Co E, 11th Ky Cavalry.
J Church, Co B, 6th N Y Cavalry.
Sergt A B Thompson, Co B, 5th Indiana Cav.
G Washburn, Co A, 40th Massachusetts.
S Snow, Co G, 25th Mass.
W Furlong, B, 7th Illinois Cavalry.
J Snell, Co C, 13th Mass.
O Beckles, Co A 1st Va Cav.
A Hileman, Co M, 2d Penn Cavalry.
M Welch, Co G, 42d N Y.
G C Nete, Co K, 105th Penn.
S Davis, Co E, 103d Penn.
F McAtes, Co A, 76th Ohio.
A Huner, Co C, 76th N Y
D A Goodrich, Co I, 72d Ohio
G Kendall, 1st D C Cav.
J D Hughes, Co A, 103d Penn Cavalry.
G Weaver, Co K, 6th N Y Cavalry.
Corp H A Chase, Co K, 23d Michigan.
J Flynn, Co F, 14th N Y Cavalry.
H Greely, Co K, 11th Ky
D Gerts, Co H, 103 Penn.
O Gibbs, Co H, 146th N Y.
J N Hichcock, Co B, 9th Iowa.
J Senhall, Co A, 17th U S Infantry.
I Z Hill, Co B, 103d Penn.
J A Thomas, Co E, 93d Ind.
A Ransom, Co D, 56th Mass.
F Bobson, Co I, 85th N Y.
P O Filby, Co B, 1st Va Cavalry.
N Kereine, Co D, 43d N Y
P M Whirt, Co F, 124th Ind.
T Y Price, Co I, 163d Penn.
M Halmon, Co B, 19th Penn.
C O'Niel, Co M, 2d U S Artillery.
J Caulkins, 24th N Y Art.
T Caverice, Co H, 101st Pa.
P Murphy, Co C, 124th Ohio.
F A Gibbs, Co K, 1st Va.
S Cloyer, Co A, 3d Penn Artillery.
Tyde, Co L, 14th Penn Cav.
J Tompkins, Co D, — Mich.
J N Johnson, Co F, 108th Virginia.
L Bonner, Co —, 7th Wis.
W Graham, Co K, 149th Pa.
M Nicholson, Co G, 7th N Y.
G Miller, Co H, 140th Pa.
W Darron, Co I, 113th Pa.
J Slotley, Co C, 40th Mass.
T Morgan, Co B, 96th Pa.
J Donohan, Co H, 54th Pa.
D Caswell, Co B, 11th Ill.
C Town, Co K, 10th Wis.
W C Presler, Co A, 7th Tenn Cav.
F Hanks, Co B, 101st Pa.
B F Chapman, Co K, 25th Mass.
G W Crawford, Co K, 87th Ind.
T Mason, Co C, 51st Ill.
W Gapec, Co F, 76th N Y.
W Capron, Co I, 146th N Y.
T T Frizell, Co C, 7th Penn.
J Stout, Co G, 23d Mich.
N Ulman, Co G, 45th Penn.
E P Ross, Co H, 14th Ill.
B Cook, Co I, 13th Va.
H Norfolk, Co G.
Thos Stiles, Co G, 149th N Y.
Chas Myers.
O E Perry, Co K, 4th Mich.
Jno Tinker, Co F, 2d Tenn.
Jno Smalley, Co G, 6th N Y Art.
Jas Moodey, Co K, 27th Penn.
Wm Brigham, Co I, 101st Penn.
D Rouey, Co I, 20th Me.
W Denney, Co D, 52d Penn.
W Johnson, Co E, 13th Ind.
W A Rose.
J Saelie.
M Simmons, Co B, 4th Ky.
M Eagan, 20th Me Art.
Wm McCorder, Co C, 10th N Y.
J Malone, — 33d Penn.
W Mitchell, Co I, 46th N Y.
S Badock, Co G, 22d Penn.
G N Stuart, Co E, 8th Iowa.
W McNeal, Co L, 3d Va C.
J Harfur, Co K, 22d N Y C.
W N Davis, Co G, 113th Pennsylvania.
J Mahan, Co C, 16th Conn.
C E Barkman, Co E, 103d Pennsylvania.
C Murphy, Co K, 95th N Y.
C N Duffy, Co L, 1st D C C.
F Raby, Co F, 4th Ky.
A Black, Co A, 89th Ohio.
W Riley, Co A, 3d Missouri.
D McDonald, Co D, 3d N H.
C Myers, Co C, 56th Penn.
W D Corwell, Co D, 53d Pennsylvania.
C Osborne, Co I, 96th Ill.
J F Burke, Co B, 120th Pennsylvania.
J Hutchison, Co A, 72d Ohio.
G W Cankins, Co A, 111th Pennsylvania.
B Tout, Co F, 78th Ill.
J F Gales, Co H, 6th Ill C.
D Howe, Co E, 4th Maine.
R Bradin, Co G, 16th Conn.
S Essby, Co C, 5th Penn C.
J Meckinburg, Co H, 11th Penn Reserves.
F Carpenter, Co I, 140th NY.
E Rhodes, Co I, 4th Penn.
G Whiteby, Co G, 14th Ind.
H J Lyman, Co H, 1st N J C.
J Laroboy, Co H, 143d Penn.
H Stephens, Co H, 5th Ky.
P Payor, Co E, 86th Ind.
E Meres, Co C, 24th N J Cavalry.
W H Hillis, Co H, 2d Va.
G Headin, Co H, 6th N Y C.
S Evinlin, Co G, 2d Mass.
T S Byers, Co E, 103d Pa.
A B Phipps, Co A, 19th Ill.
J Besorn, Co B, 101st Pa.
P H Osborne, Co E, 72d Pa.
E C Snoll, Co K, 7th Ky C.
W S Dockay, Co F, 101st Pa.
B Larsh, Co C, 75th Ohio.
E Binby, Co E, 11th Conn.
G Tunnelly, Co F, 54th Pa.
E Malman, Co F, 3d N Y C.
S Y Bister, Co L, 2d O Cav.
J A Smart, Co B, 125th O.
J Gerard, Co H, 43d N Y.
J A Palmer, Co B, 32d Pa.
J W Hare, Co C, 72d Pa.
H W C Eldin, Co K, 11th Pa Rifles.
A Jamison, Co I, 74th Ill.
W Green, Co I, 47th N Y.
M Millerson, Co A, 7th Tenn.
J Myers, Co H, 9th Minn.
P Spanker, Co F, 2d N J C.
J Sherman, Co D, 111th N Y.
J Correll, U S Navy.
C A Gripp, Co K, 27th Mass.
J Paire, Co E, 4th Ky.
P McGuire, Co M, 5th Pa C.
A Pridat, Co B, 8th Minn.
A Myers, Co H, 1st Minn.
N Nolan, Co H, 3d N Y C.
H Ruby, Co E, 102 Pa.
J Hilliard Co I, 8th Ohio.
L A Hitchen, Co B, 16th Ct.
J Rice, Co C, 2d D C.
N F Kenfidt, Co A, 2d Ohio.
F Robinson, Co C, 93d Ohio.
F McGraws, Co A, 1st Del.
H D Brown, Co D, 11th Pa.
G Esvyor, Co G, 109th Pa.
C Thomas, Co F, 39th Mass.
O D Sidbury, Co E, 7th Pa Cav.
C Blodgett, Co D, 8th N Y.
A Price, Co E, 3d U S C.
B Potteris, Co M, 6th Ohio Cav.
S Oldson, Co M, 14th Ill Cav.
S Vanderveer, Co B, 2d O.
A Wicholas, Co G, 7th N Y Cav.
R G Watson, Co G, 85th NY.
C S Carter, Co C, 34th Mass.
T Nott, Co G, 45th Penn.
J N Davis, Co G, 8th N Y Cav.
J Wisner, Co I, 3d Mich.
J Smearly, Co E, 126th Ohio.
F A Taylor, Co C, 7th Conn
H Johnson, Co C, 28th Mass.
C Coopman, Co B, 1st N Y Cav.
J A Jones, Co A, 51st Pa.
C Congrin, Co A, 5th Pa Cav.
A W Smith, Co C, 158th O.
D Thomas, Co H, 103d Pa.
W E Philips, —, 9th N J.
W Everett, Co E, 2d Va.
G Navide, Co G, 2d Pa.
H A Adams, Co I, 16th Ct.
R R Robinson, Co C, 61st Pa Cav.
A Hips, Co C, 6th Conn.
D Close, Co D, 126th Ohio.
J H Kurick, Co D, 24th Ky.
M N Wickman, Co E, 18th Missouri.
H Swayres, Co F, 101st Pa.
C Costello, Co D, 1st Ohio.
A Augustine, Co D, 83d Pa.
M H Whitney, Co D, 8th Maine.
N Roman, Co D, 12th N Y Cavalry.
H S Weed, Co D, 1st N Y.
M C Ward, Co D, 5th Md Cavalry.
G Davenport, Co A, 16th Connecticut.
C Stowell, B, 4th Mass Cav
D W C Truman, Co E, 101st Pennsylvania.
B Peveler, Co F, 5th N H.
P Henry, Co A, 18th Mass.
T McLaey, Co C, 103d Ill.
W Clark, Co E, 14th U S.
G M Aldin, Co E, 57th Mass.
G Patt, Co G, 30th Mass.
S Barnett, Co E, 141st Ill.
I Moockley, Co A, 22d N Y.
A C Rhode, Co D, 81st N Y.
R D Prie, Co C, 8th Mich Cavalry.
O James, Co I, 61st Penn.
C Leroy, Co C, 11th Conn.
W Capes, Co B, 9th Ill.
L Horton, Co —, 14th Ill.
T H Powers, Co E, —.
S Hicks, Co K, 92d Ohio.
T Bollinger, Co E, 103d Pa.
— Nottinger, Co M, 4th N Y Artillery.
C Bishop, Co D, 3d Tenn Cavalry.
J Hamilton, Co E' 8th Pa.
B Darby, Co E, 148th Pa.
C Watorn, Co E, 8th N Y Cavalry.
J J Bebin, Co H, 155th Pa.
N Hutchinson, Co K, 23d Penn Cavalry.
A J Fiber, Co I, 16th Conn.
D Warhbuen, Co E, 2d Me.
G Clark, Co A, 11th Conn.
N G Glieson, Co G, 16th Connecticut.
J Freeman, 3d Ohio Bat.
S Bonil, Co H, 101st Penn.
H Donaldson, Co I, 103d Pa.
J S Hale, Co M, 2d Pa Cav.
C H McClulg, Co E, 103d Pa.
G Wilson, Co D, 103d Pa.
D Howard, Co K, 59th Ind.
L Leer, Co E, 17th Mich.
C Strup, Co —, —.
T Buck, Co L, 1st Pa Cav.
M Elder, Co F, 2d Tenn.
B Fick, Co H, 1st Wis Cav.
J Thomas, Co F, 8th Pa Cav.
E R Beesley, Co K, 13th Pa.
M Farr, Co H, 40th N Y.
C Johnson, Co E, 15th N Y
B Riland, Co I, 113th Pa.
J L Kinaitary, Co D, 9th N Y Cav.
W Turner, Co H, 121st N J.
J Lippen, Co A, 30th Ind.
M Hinsey, Co G, 76th Ill.
P Shields, Co C, 148th Pa.
C Allen, Co M, 1st Mich Cav.
J Heston, —, 49th Pa.
J Lyons, —, 2d Mass Cav.
W J Cloder, Co C, 27th Mass.
O Smith, Co F, 13th Mass.
B Filley, Co D, 2d C H Art.
W Orgett, Co K, 18th Pa Cav.
J Hibber, Co I, 7th Pa Art.
A Calvin, Co B, 143d Pa.
J Mackey, Co F, 40th N Y.
E H Smith, Co G 2d Mass.
H Marshall Co D, 101st Pa.
W Lackley, Co C, 34th Mass.
S J Mason, Co A, 17th Mich.
M Anderson, Co G 89th Ill.
C Dumolin, Co F, 3d N Y Cav.
E Wordman, Co E, 6th N Y Art.
R Ray, Co C, 1st Pa.
J H Gardner, Co G, 100th N Y.
S Fulkin, Co F, 14th Va.
J W Smith, Co A, 34th Mass.
W Smith, Co B, 11th Ky.
J Slagen, Co D, 145th Pa.
E Henry, —, 101st Pa.
W H S Finder, Co A, 6th Conn.
G H Kingley, Co F, 146th N Y.
J Lewis, Co B, 81st Ill
J B Knox, Co C, 40th Mass.
B Corbin, Co C, 16th U. S.
J Helstrop, Co H, 2d Ohio.
J Vedder, Co B, 8th N Y A.
H C Hall, Co H 15th Me.
S L Gordon, Co H, 145th Pa
N Vitez, Co M, 7th Ill C.
L Prettyman, Co I, 2d Del.
A Key, Co C, 12th Ky C.
W Pratt, Co K, 27th Ill.
A Jolls, Co G, 5th Mich C.
C McWhinnie, Co C, 1st Conn
W Wildridge, Co E, 84th Pa.
S Frost, Co D, 89th Ohio.
N Borous, Co G, 2d Mass A.
D M Wall, Co A, 17th Ky C.
F Antirdel, Co C, 5th N Y C
J Barkley, — 24th N Y I B
E G Williams, Co G, 4th Vt.
Abel Perdin, Co G, 2d Ind Cav.
P Pason, Co E, 1st Wis.
G H Sheppard, Co F, 4th N Y Art.
N H Davis, Co G, 6th Me.
John Peterson, Co A, 5th N Y Vols.
M Banker, Co E, 163d Pa.
G Mulbenny, Co I, 15th Mass.
R Andrews, Co H, 1st Ill.
D H Peabody, Co H, 2d Mass.
J Watson, Co F, 30th Mass Cav.
J Garrett, Co C, 11th Tenn.
W B Walker, Co C, 23d N Y.
J Dunham, Co G, 21st Conn.
J Delamater, Co D, 118th Ill.
M Adams, Co C, 34th Mass.
F H Stevens, Co H, 2d Mass Art.
P Bird, Co A, 149th Pa.
L M Stock, Co G, 23d Mass.
A Cowan, Co B, 43rd N Y.
W H Cornell, Co I, 152d N Y.
M Myres, Co F, 52d Pa.
E Durett, Co A, 35th N Y,
C W Als, Co H, 16th Pa.
D Jacobs, Co H, 17th Mich.
G Ward, Co A, 12th N Y Cav.
W Knowles, Co H, 13th Ohio.
P Ladway, Co F, 29th Mass.
A Jakin, ——.
A W Brewer, Co G, 2d Mass.
Robt Kennedy, Co I, 14th N Y H Art.
S Cartright, Co D, 11th U S Inf.
S M Richardson, Co C, 40th Mass
L W Benhardy, — 5th N Y Cav.
J Reynolds, Co G, 63d Ind.
J Ocurey, Co E, 146th N Y.
S Haner, Co C, 109th N Y.
A Bollinger, Co H, 7th Pa R.
M Dawson, Co M, 5th Ind Cav
E Silcoe, Co L, 8th Mass Cav.
M Leonard, Co F, 11th Conn
S T Pinda, Co B, 16th NY.
Danl Davis, Co E, 16th Me.
J Dillon, Co K, 77th Ky Cav.
R Dixon, Co E, 7th Ohio.
J T Robinson, Co E, 11th N H.
J Cresswell, Co B, 16th Conn.
A Piper, — 24th N Y I B
H Clark, Co C, 101st Pa
A Rikman, Co M, 2d Pa Cav.
T Nully, Co F, 5th Mass.
D Snyder, Co B, 3d N Y Cav.
Hugh Gallagher, Co E, 11th Ill.
Thirty-three unknown.

THE EIGHTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

LIST OF DEATHS IN THE EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA., AND OTHER PLACES WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR SINCE APRIL 20, 1864.

Jas Vesper, Co D, May 9.
Ethan S. Green, Co C, May 24.
Sergt Henry W Potter, Co F, May 31.
Geo W Fogum, Co K, May 31.
Corp Phillip Haynes, Co I, May 24.
Corp John C Stanley, Co C, June 6.
Chas R Roach, Co E, June 10.
Wm H Stebbins, Co C, June 12.
John Stuart, Co G, June 15.
Corp Geo B Tanner, Co C, June 17.
Isaac R Barker, Co I, June 17.
Sam'l P Martin, Co I, June 17.
Hosea W Palmer, Co D, June 21.
Thos Gragan, Co C, June 25.
Corp Alex Lang, Co F, June 21.
Aug's Butler, Co H, June 24
Aaron Clark, Co E, June 24
Wm H Abbey, Co E, May 25.
First Sergt Jerrid Wales, Co D, May 20.
Guerdeon W Lane, Co C, May 29.
Atkinson Metcalf, Co G, May 30.
Lanson Bigelow, Co G, July 12.
Joel Chapman, Co H, July 13.
Allen Kenney, Co D, July 16.
Corp Richard D Phillips, Co B, July 16.
Sergt Erastus Parsley, Co H, July 15.
Jerome B Filer, Co F, July 19.
Henderson McGibeny, Co E, July 19.
Corp Walter Lacy, Co H, July 19.
Elem Dodson, Co C, July 20.
Corp E L Seymore, Co H, July 20.
Edgar Barker, Co E, July 21.
Thomas R Adams, Co H, July 18.
John Axhen, Co H, July 18.
James Sprague, Co I, July 18.
Napoleon B Carpenter, Co B, July 24.
Peter Rockfellow, Co D, July 20.
George Higley, Co F, July 25.
John Blackman, Co H, June
George H Phillips, Co B, July 28.
Wm J Truesdell, Co H, July 26.
Wm Tubbs, Co E, July.
Willington Barnard, Co H, July 30.
George Thurston, Co E, July 30.
George H Whitter, Co E, July 30.
Sergt. Elijah C Gilbert, Co D, July 28.
Henry C Rodgers, Co C, July 28.
Luther Moses, Co E, July 28.
Frank Norwood, Co D, July 30.
Robert B Ballard, Co C, July 31.
John Manahan, Co C, July 31.
Charles B Ingraham, Co B, Aug 3.
James H Pattyson, Co I, August 3.
First Sergt Jason L Scott, Co K, Aug 5.
George H Irish, Co C, Aug 2
Samuel D Newton, Co G, Aug 6.
John Granahan, Co G, Aug 23.
Wm B Henyan, Co H, Aug 28.
Riley Sherlock, Co K, Aug 31.
John McDonald, Co E, Sept 3.
Wm Gillett, Co F, Sept 4.
Sergt Alfred Huganer, Co K, Sept 4.
Henry G Davis, Co C, Sept 5.
Gilbert Leuks, Co F, Sept 6.
John R Reckhow, Co E, Sept 6.
Ira Baker, Co H, Sept 6.
David Crandall, Co E, Sept 6.
Henry Lacost, Co I, Sept 9.
Albert Langdon, Co D, Sept 8.
Sergt John Buell, Co B, Sept 7.
Franklin E Wilcox, Co B, Sept 9.
Charles W Thompson, Co K, Sept 6.
John E Blake, Co B, Sept 12.
John M Strong, Co F, Sept 17.
Thomas W Such, Co B, Sept 12.
Corpl Thomas W Porter, Co B, Oct 3.
Joseph Tumey, Co G, Sept —.
Corpl Henry Hitchcock, Co D, Sept. 30.
James Parker, Co H, Oct 1.
Sergt Wm C Vaughn, Co F.
Mortimer Phayer, Co I.
W Scott, Co E.
Corpl Robert S Dillon, Co F, Sept 2.
George Black, Co G, Oct 10.
Elem B Witmore, Co B, Oct 6.
Corpl Theodore Warner, Co B, Oct 8.
Corpl Frank Barnes, Co I, Oct 9.
Corpl Marshall G Crandall, Co C, Sept 9.
Nelson E Thurston, Co C, Aug 8.
Clark S Kern, Co B, Aug 10.
Abram Voge, Co B, Aug 10.
Corp Albert H Bancroft, Co B, Aug 10.
Isaac A Pattyson, Co F, Aug 10.
Corp Cyrus W Newton, Co K, Aug 9.
James H Burnett, Co E, Aug 9.
Martin McNulty, Co E, Aug 11.
Jos Thomas, Co G, Aug 2.
Barnard M Brown, Co I, Aug 12.
Corp Hiram Pierce, Co D, Aug 10.
Mason F Chase, Co K, Aug 18.
Fred W Streeter, Co K, Aug 11.
Sher'n Blinn, Co G, Aug —.
Geo R Hair, Co K, Aug —.
Corp Joseph E Twoomy, Co I, Aug 10.
Rich Matteson, Co D, Aug 13
Palmer W Lewis, Co B, August 8.
Asa W Root, Co C, Aug 13.
James S Bissell, Co D, Aug 14.
Wm Champlain, Co E, Aug 15.
Charles R Williams, Co E, Aug 18.
Joseph Pierce, Co D, Aug 17.
Sergt Henry L Simons, Co E, Aug 19.
Sergt Charles J Simmons, Co B, Aug 20.
Sergt Elijah Densmore, Co K, Aug 20.
Alphonzo Childs, Co I, Aug 20.
James Holbrook, Co E, Aug 20.
George D Rodges, Co F, Aug 13.
Corp Jacob D Durbanks, Co D, Aug 21.
David R Terwilleger, Co D, Aug 21.
Spencer Halliday, Co E, Aug 21.
Bila Cline, Co K, Aug 21.
John A Downey, Co H, Aug 16.
Francis Adamy, Co K, Aug 22.
Thomas Mason, Co K, Aug 22.
James Freidenburger, Co G, Aug 22.
George Voorhies, Co C, Aug 23.
Chancey Stebbins, Co C, Aug 22.
Orrin S Reynolds, Co E, Aug 23.
Alfred Chapel, Co D, Aug 2.
Allen Barnes, Co D, Aug 26.
Silas W Appelbee, Co K, Aug 26.
First Sergt Orra S Rodges, Co E, Aug 28.
Corp Harris'n D Humphrey, Co F, Aug 28.
George E Barton, Co K, Aug 28.
Corp Solomon Holliday, Co K, Aug 26.
Ambrose Smith, Co D, Aug 29.
R Socket, Co D, Aug 29.
Wm Manderville, Co F, Aug 31.
Charles Dart, Co C, Sept 1.
J Martin Van Velsor, Co I, Sept 1.
Andrew B Carmer, Co G, Sept 1.
Horace W Hildreth, Co K, Sept 2.
Corp Lyman Deming, Co D, Sept 2.
Sergt John Wulschleger, Co G, Sept 3.
Zachary Fleatton, Co C, Sept 3.
Albert Done, Co C, Sept 8.
Martin Willover, Co K, Oct 9.
Henry Barman, Co H, Oct 9.
Corpl Thomas W Martin, Co C, Oct 14.
Corpl Wm E Dunn, Co F, Oct 10.
Charles Tenant, Co D, Oct 9.
Charles Buckbee, Co E.
Sergt Henry Botsover, Co I, Oct 2.
Sergt Ryan Smalley, Co I, Oct 25
Lewis Perry, Co C, Oct 25.
Floyd M Crandall, Co C, Oct 29.
John Logan, Jr, Co B, Oct 18.
Wm Stuart, Co G, Oct.
Patrick Riley, Co H, Oct 17.
John Beagle, Co H, Oct 19.
Tobias Radsell, Co B, Oct 9.
O Lampher, Co C, Oct 28.
Geo W Phelps, Co C, Oct 29.
Silas A Clark, Co F, Oct 27.
Samuel Hopkins, Co D, Oct 26.
Charles Blodgit, Co D, Oct 26.
Horace Sheppard, Co B, Oct 18.
George White, Co D, Oct 14.
Alex Hussey, Co B, Nov 5.
Sergt Richard Corey, Co G, Nov 9.
Franklin Deming, Co H, Sept 2.
Alberto Wickwire, Co F, Nov 14.
Sergt James Wells, Co F, Nov 14.
Corp Edmond Duel, Co D, Nov 15.
M F Hopkins, Co D, Nov 17.
Corp Hiram P More, Co I, Sept 28.
A R Scott, Co I, Oct.
Nathan Wright, Co B, Nov 8.
Corp Francis M Francisco, Co B, Nov 16.
William Washburn, Co H.
J Austin, Co K.
Sergt John Parker, Co H, Nov 20—182 in all.

The Eighty-fifth New-York Volunteers was captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864, and numbered after the fight about 400 in all, enlisted men.

S. A. FAY, Lieut. 85th N. Y. V.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

"Rich as Mud"—The Route to the Oil Regions—The Oil Creek Railroad—Signs of Oil—Abandoned Holes—Titusville—The First Well—The Fortunes of its Owners—Abounding Oil and Mud—The Map of Busy Life—Chances of Success.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEADVILLE, Friday, Dec. 9, 1864.

Two weeks of "roughing it" in the dirtiest, greasiest, muddiest, and busiest patch of Uncle Sam's domains having been safely got through, I am back where decent beds, good meals, civilization and clean shirts are in fashion, and where kneeboots are not indispensible articles of evening costume. In my boyhood's days, I frequently heard the proverbial saying, "as rich as mud," but never until plunging and staggering through the mud and grease of Oil Creek, could I get at the sense of the saying. Henceforth riches and mud are indissolubly united in my ideas.

The favorite route to the oil regions is to make Meadville the point of departure, reaching that place by the luxurious broad-gauge cars of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, stopping over night with host TAYLOR at the McHenry House, and taking the cars on the branch road next morning for Franklin. A small river steamer runs to Oil City, and the traveler is then ready to start on his journey up the creek. That route has its advantages in point of comfort, but as I did not wish to confine my observations to Oil Creek alone, I reversed the programme. Leaving the Atlantic and Great Western Railway at Corry, and taking the Oil Creek Railroad train for Titusville, I was soon in the region of derricks and grease.

The Oil Creek Railroad is an outgrowth of the oil excitement, and like everything in this curious part of the country, is *sui generis*. It was built in a tremendous hurry, through an unbroken forest. Excavations and heavy earthworks were things not to be thought of. With but trifling exceptions, the track is laid on the surface of the ground, and follows its inequalities. When a ravine was struck, the line made a detour around its head, if possible, rather than cross it on bridge, trestle or embankment. If an obstinate stump resisted the muscle of the shovel brigade and the ingenuity of the gang-master, it was suffered to stand still in its sulkiness, and the track was laid around it. Such up-hill, down-hill, twisting and turning have rarely been seen in railroad engineering. But the road pays, and that is the main point. The passenger travel (all male) is immense for such a road, and the pressure of freight has caused a perfect blockade at Corry.

Here and there, in the vicinity of the track, a solitary derrick soon becomes visible. After a while they increase in number, and are as thick as telegraph poles. Some are old and black, each representing one or two thousand dollars, put down the hole without result three or four years since; others, bright and new, showing where six or seven thousand dollars are now going down in hopes of finding fortune, where some have found unamiable truth—at the bottom of a well. For some distance old black derricks and bright, new derricks alternate with about as much regularity as the black and white squares on a chess board. In very many instances the abandoned holes of 1860–1 have been taken by men with more faith than the original owners, and not unfrequently their faith has met its reward in a good pumping well.

Titusville, with its busy population of six thousand, where but a few years since it scarce numbered as many hundred; its muddy streets and high plank sidewalks, its old-fashioned wooden houses of the lumbering days of poverty, and its elegant and costly brick blocks of the oily and wealthy, presently is reached at the end of a twenty-eight mile ride. But the road extends seven miles farther, to Shaeffer's Farm, and so we push on, like most of the motley throng who accompanied us from Corry.

Just below Titusville we skirt the Watson Flats, where, in 1859, Col. DRAKE succeeded in sinking the first well, "striking ile" at the depth of less than one hundred feet. Col. DRAKE, like most benefactors of mankind, pointed out a way whereby other men became rich, but himself reaped no benefit from his discoveries. He yet lives on the Creek, as poor as when he sunk his first well, whilst other men are making immense fortunes in consequence of his discovery.

More derricks and now a greater proportion of engines are at work pumping up the stream of greasy wealth. The railroad winds along the face of the bluffs and the flat below is pierced full of holes. The train stops, Shaffer's farm is reached, and we are fairly launched in the region of oil and mud.

In the height of summer, or when the ground is made solid with long-continued frost, it may be possible for wheeled conveyances to travel along the Oil Creek valley. At present no such possibility exists and the visitor must either perform the journey on a sorry nag—a course he will be sorry for—or mount a pair of long-legged boots and trust to his own powers of locomotion. The latter is altogether the best plan. I have tried both ways and pronounce unhesitatingly for the human hoof as against the equine. It is more reliable, less costly, and enables the traveler to be more independent in his movements. If any one doubts my judgment, let him try the "noble animal." Experience teaches fools.

From Shaeffer's farm to Oil City is about twelve miles—very long miles if the traveler keeps straight ahead, exceedingly long miles, especially the last three, if he turns aside to note the various objects of interest. The mud is deep and the traveling execrable, But the seeker after knowledge will pay little attention to this, and even the most fastidious visitor must confess, if he has used his eyes aright, that the trip pays for all its inconveniences. From one end of the creek to the other the derricks stand as thick as masts in a crowded river. In some places, as on the Foster, McElhenny, McClintock, Tarr, and some other leading farms, they are like trees in the forest. A slight idea of the busy industry crowded into the valley, and the vast importance of the business carried on, can be obtained by climbing to the top of one of the steep bluffs bounding its sides, and looking down on the map below. The creek, sinuous as a snake, can be seen for three or four miles, its flat banks covered with derricks, vats and engine-houses that jostle each other in confusion, while glimpses of the bends beyond can be obtained, equally full of life and business. The creak and wheeze of the engine and the pump are mingled with the clank of the blacksmith's anvil, and the shouts of the flatboatman urging his team of four horses abreast up the middle of the stream with a load of barreled oil. Looking down on such a panorama of busy life, after having closely examined the individual parts of the picture and discovered what was real business and what merely apparent, and after making due allowance for the exaggerations that are so frequent in statements relating to oil matters, it is impossible not to be struck with the immensity of the business which has but recently sprung into existence. My pulse beats as temperately as that of most men; I had neither territory to sell or to buy, nor did I expect to invest much or little of my modest means in the seductive fluid, yet I must confess to a little tingling in the blood as I contemplated the immense business beneath me, sprung out of nothing, and thought of the many poor men of my personal acquaintance who had grown suddenly rich in that muddy and greasy valley below.

While it is true that the number of large flowing wells is not so great as during the earlier days of the oil excitement, it is also true that the yield of oil is on the increase, owing to the greater number of wells and the extension of the limits of the oil territory. New territory is opening up almost daily, and wells innumerable are going down, not only in the established oil localities, but in places hitherto undeveloped. Should but a very small proportion of these ventures be successful, the increase in the production of oil would be very great, although probably not sufficient to keep pace with the constantly increasing demand. The shipments of oil from the collecting points continually increase, and yet the price steadily rises at the wells, no matter what the fluctuations of gold may be. These facts, coupled with the hope of securing the rich prize of a flowing well, or a one or two hundred barrel pumping well, which occasionally falls to the loss of the adventurer in new wells from the basis on which so many companies have organized and held out inducements for the public to subscribe. Some of these companies will come to naught. Their projectors intended nothing else, having first secured their own profits. Others, got up with honest purpose, will fail to realize their expectations, meeting the fate of many adventures in all kinds of business. A portion—how large a proportion it is impossible to conjecture—will meet with fair dividends on their capital, whilst a very few will, perhaps, secure the golden prize at which all of them aim. One thing is certain, the stockholder in a well-managed company of large capital has less chance of winning a large prize, but also less risk of losing his entire venture, than if he had gone in on his own bottom. The laws of trade are as applicable to oil mining as to any other branch of commerce or business; "the big fish eat up the little ones."

Venango County and the Quantity of Oil it Produces—The Advance in the Price of Oil and I's Effect.

MEADVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1864.

Venango County is, par excellence, the oil region of Pennsylvania. Some attention has recently been given to Clarion County, and other sections of the State, but nothing of consequence has been as yet found outside the limits of Venango County, which may be considered the great oil basin of the State. If a line be drawn nearly through the centre of the county, running from north to south, tending a little west, it will pass along Oil Creek, the central and most productive portion of the oil territory. From Franklin, a few miles below where Oil Creek joins the river, the Alleghany to the east, and French Creek to the west, form a huge V, with Oil Creek passing down the middle and joining the right arm of the V just above the point of junction. Below this point, the Alleghany stretches, converting the V into a Y. The center or Oil Creek line is that of the greatest yield at present, the others not having yet been sufficiently tested to establish their character as large oil-producing lines, although enough has been ascertained to prove that oil in considerable quantities exists. The first discoveries of oil were made on Oil Creek, and for some time explorations were confined to that line. The success there met with induced others to examine into the oil-producing qualities of the adjoining streams, and a number of holes were sunk on the banks of the Alleghany River, French Creek, Sugar Creek, (an affluent of the French,) and some of the "runs," or small streams, tributary to the several creeks. These wells were put down by hand, by horse-power, or by water-power, the operation in either case being very slow and tedious. Few penetrated lower than the second sand rock, at which many found indications of oil; but the disturbed state of the country, and the low price of oil, consequent on the limited demand and the large supply from the flowing wells, discouraged the well-owners, and most of the wells were abandoned without further test when it was found they would not "flow." The deserted derricks, standing like monuments of dead hopes and buried fortunes, frighted many a timid speculator who had some thoughts of investing in oil wells, and tended to keep operatros closely to the line of Oil Creek. The result was, that the creek was thoroughly explored from Titusville to Oil City, a distance of nearly twenty miles, and in that distance the ground is punched, like a strainer, with holes, most of them exuding oil, but many "dry holes." From Titusville up, there are also a large number of wells, but as yet they have not been largely productive. If the six miles be taken that lie about midway between Titusville and Oil City, it will be found that nearly all the flowing wells of notoriety lie within that space. Here are congregated the Funk, Sherman, Empire, Maple Shade, Noble, Jersey, Coquette, and other famous wells, that have flowed from a thousand to three thousand barrels daily. Land in the vicinity of those celebrated wells was eagerly leased, and the derricks are planted around as thick as groceries in a canal village.

When oil, that at fifteen cents a barrel was allowed to run to waste, rose to seven or eight dollars a barrel, owing to the European demand that at length sprung up, the abandoned wells in the creek were once more put into operation and all the available land taken up on leases. Those who were attracted by the fortunes rapidly and easily made by shrewd or lucky operators, found on coming to the creek to invest that the desirable property was unattainable, and were compelled to turn their attention elsewhere. The "Runs" or ravines opening into the creek were explored, and were found but little, if any, inferior to the larger portion of the creek as oil territory. In one instance, that of Cherry Run, opened up during the past summer, the results so far go to show that it is equal to the best locations on Oil Creek for the production of oil in large quantities. The success in that direction gave a powerful impetus to the progress of developing new oil territory. Old wells were taken by new parties and on being tested with proper machinery were found to be, in many instances, highly productive. New wells were sunk in spots hitherto looked on with disfavor, and the favorable results sometimes obtained heightened the excitement. At last speculators, eager for a chance to make large fortunes in the least possible time, turned their attention to oil lands, and that virulent disease known as "oil on the brain," became epidemic, affecting all ranks and conditions of men, and spreading rapidly from city to city until now the whole country burns with oil fever. Stock companies for the working of oil lands are already numbered by hundreds, and each day sees fresh accessions to the list. That many of these companies are mere bubbles, intended only to trap the unwary and fill the pockets of those who go into the adventure "on first principles" cannot be denied, and, therefore, the public should look closely into the character of the managers of a concern before intrusting their loose funds to its keeping. Many, also, of those honestly conducted will prove unremunerative investments, whilst some will, undoubtedly, obtain a fair return for their enterprise. With regard to the prospects of honestly conducted companies it is difficult to exercise any judgment. Speculations in oil wells partake more of the nature of a lottery than any other operations that I am acquainted with, and in this consists, with many, its peculiar charm.

Three weeks' careful investigation of the different sections of the oil regions, have left me as much in the dark as ever as to what are the best locations or positions for successful oil wells. Territory that now seems unlikely to produce a gallon of oil, may, a few months hence, be among the best oil territory. No sooner is a theory established and rules laid down for the guidance of those intending to sink experimental wells, than some well, put down in defiance of theory, and in violation of rules deduced from experience, gives an abundant yield of oil and knocks all theories and established rules into "pi." This has been done so frequently that it would be worse than useless for me to theorize on the matter, or to say that any particular undeveloped territory is or is not likely to yield oil in paying quantities. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and it is only after a location has been thoroughly tested, that any correct idea can be obtained as to its value as oil territory. In the meantime, all that can be done is to judge from the actual developments in the neighborhood, the surface indications, and the configuration of the land as compared with known well-bearing locations.

The day of individual enterprise by men of small means has gone by in the oil regions. The successful working, by capitalists, of wells that had swallowed up the entire funds of their original owners, and left them without means to complete their work, is sufficient evidence of the folly of a man risking his all on one throw. Associations of capital are needed to prosecute the work of exploration, and such associations have taken the task in hand, thus lessening the individual profit, but also decreasing the individual risk.

The result of this movement has been to greatly enhance the value of land throughout the oil regions. Immense profits have been made by all concerned in the transfer, and before reaching the hands of the company who are to operate on it as the bona fide owners, the land frequently doubles or trebles in price. The method usually adopted in such transactions is the following: a speculator looks at a farm in an undeveloped or partially developed neighborhood, and inquires the price. The owner puts from double to quadruple the actual value upon it, and asks, perhaps, $20,000, being from $200 to $ 00 per acre. The speculator obtains the refusal for fifteen or twenty days, paying from $25 to $100 for the privilege. He then endeavors to sell the land to some other speculator for $25,000 to $30,000, or four or five persons club together to take it at that price. On the appointed day the actual purchase is made, and the first operator pockets a comfortable "margin." If he fails to sell, he loses his deposit. The next step is for the purchasers "on first principles" to stock the property, organizing a company, putting the capital stock at, say $100,000, and "reserving $25,000 as working capital." The other $75,000 in stock is divided among the "partners on first principles" as pay for the land, so that if the stock sells freely at par, a handsome profit is made, even though a liberal proportion of stock be retained as an investment by the original partners. A common proceeding is for the getters up of a company to put in a large amount of undeveloped land, connecting with it an interest in some dividend-paying wells on the creek as a "sweetener." In some cases the stockholder obtains a good investment in this way, whilst in others he is "sweetened."

To give the full result of my observations in all parts of the Venango oil region during the past three weeks, would be taxing your space too severely, and I will therefore confine myself to a general summary.

Oil Creek, from Oil City up to Titusville, is as full of busy life as ever. Whilst there are fewer large wells than there were some months since, there have been a large number of moderately productive wells sunk and put into operation. With the exception of the Coquette, on the Egbert farm, no new flowing wells of consequence have been struck, and the yield of the other flowing wells has generally diminished. The scarcity and extremely high price of fuel has tended seriously to embarrass operations, and a large proportion of the wells have decreased in production from this cause alone. The sudden cold snap, preventing the running of boats on the river and flats on the creek, has made matters worse in this respect, so that a temporary decline in the production of the creek may be expected.

Above Titusville considerable activity has been manifested, and speculators have been taking hold more or less freely. New derricks have gone up for several miles above the town, and preparations made for testing the value of the territory.

Cherry Run, which opens from the East into Oil Creek, about three miles above Oil City, is now full of life and business. The opening of the Reed Well, which has been steadily flowing for weeks at the rate of 280 barrels daily, and the subsequent opening of several other flowing wells of less volume, has created a wild feeling of speculation on the Run. The narrow valley is crowded with wells, already productive, or going down. Even the steep hill-sides are dotted with derricks, and some of the wells situated high up the bluff have already "struck ile." It is said that not a single well that has reached the third sandstone on this Run but has found oil. Certain it is, that of the numerous pumping wells I visited on the Run, every one was pumping more or less grease, whilst there are several wells flowing from fifty to one hundred barrels daily, in addition to the Reed well, already mentioned. The Run is leased for nearly ten miles from its mouth, the derricks being planted thickly along the valley, although the engines for a large proportion of them are not yet on the ground. The leases on this Run give half the oil to the land interest, as is now the usual practice in developed territories, and, in addition, large bonuses have in some instances been paid.

On Cherry-tree Run, which opens into the Creek from the west about a mile above Cherry Run, Weikel Run, Bennihoff's Run, Cornplanter Run, and some other small runs opening into Oil Creek, active operations are going on with a view to developing the property, but as yet none of the wells have gone deep enough to afford a test. On Two-mile Run, which enters the Allegheny, some oil has been found, and a number of wells are going down.

French Creek, which joins the Allegheny at Franklin, seven miles below Oil City, has recently again come into favor as oil territory, some of the old wells having been cleaned out and rendered productive. Several new wells are going down, and land on the creek has generally been bought up and leased. The oil on French Creek and its tributaries is of a better quality than the average, heavier, and valuable as a lubricator. It sells for more than double the price of Oil Creek oils.

Sugar Creek, which joins Frenche Creek about three miles above Franklin, has within a few weeks come into note, and new lands have been extensively taken up. Three old wells that produced considerable oil from the second sandstone by clumsy water-wheel contrivances, have been leased by companies who are sinking the wells to the third sandstone. Over twenty wells are in different stages of progress on this Creek.

The line of the Allegheny has been planted thickly with companies, mostly New-York and Philadelphia, above Oil City, and Pittsburgh below that point. At Tidonte are the Economite Shallow wells, worked by a religious sect for a considerable time with good success. The next point below is Hickory Creek, where the Hickory Farm Company have a large and valuable tract, and are sinking wells. Several old oil-producing wells are on this tract and in its vicinity. At Tionesta and Lower Tionesta there are wells doing a fair business, and preparations for several new wells. Wells dot both sides of the river until President is reached, where extensive preparations are making for developing the territory. Just below is Hemlock Creek, and from this point down there are a number of producing wells and a still greater number of wells going down. Within a few days a hundred barrel well was struck on the Jamison flats, near the Hemlock, and a hundred barrel flowing well, leased by the HAYDRICKS, on the Armstrong farm, immediately opposite the celebrated Heydrick flowing well of two or three years since. Pit Hole Creek, Walnut Bend, Horse Neck Creek, and the line of the river to Oil City are thronged with wells, new and old.

Below Oil City there are fewer wells in operation until reaching Franklin, below which point a number of wells are working or going down. A number of new companies have obtained possession of the property on both sides of the river, and are working actively.

On the Big Sandy several leases have been taken, and preparations made for sinking new wells. East Sandy and Scrub-grass Creek have also been partially leased, although not quite so much in favor yet as the territory higher up the river.

PETROLEUM.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 1864, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Keenan moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That permission be given to James Russell to place a show-case in front of his premises, number five hundred and five Sixth avenue, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas Company be, and they are hereby directed to lay gas mains in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John Tooley and John Williams to keep a stand for recruiting purposes in Chatham-square, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council, and provided that all recruits obtained by said Tooley and Williams shall be counted on the quota of the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Silas M. Styles to build a sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to connect with the sewer in Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John R. Kenny to erect a tent for the purpose of recruiting, on the corner of Canal and West streets, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, providing the recruits enlisted are credited to the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department,

Which was laid over.

BILLS.

By Councilman Webster—

Bill of Wm. Schneider, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District, Tenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brophy—

Bill of Lawrence Langdon, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Sixth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Bill of George W. Jenkins, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of First District, Twelfth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brophy—

Bill of Lawrence Langdon, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Seventh Election District, Sixth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

MOTION.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of David Groesbeck, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for extra services rendered in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and for the payment of the above sum the amount thereof, viz: two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, is hereby appropriated.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the low and sunken lots in Manhattan square, situated between Eighth and Ninth-avenues and Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth-streets, to be filled in immediately, and the said square fenced in.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property owners benefitted thereby to pay one-half the cost thereof, the remainder by the city, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted; also, that all ordinances or resolutions conflicting with the provisions of this resolution and ordinance are hereby repealed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the Board do now take a recess until four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of the Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the College of Francis Xavier, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the fund of the college, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

BILLS.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Bill of John Haloran, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of Thomas Fenton, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of Hugh Quinn, amounting to thirty dollars, for fitting up the polls of the Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Election Districts of the Twenty-first Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Ryan—

Bill of Patrick McMahon, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, December Election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Koster—

Bill of John Degen, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the First Election district of the Thirteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of Patrick Campbell, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting poll of the Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be given to Messrs. Hay! & Nearing to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises number one hundred and seventy-eight Chambers-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That Second-street, from the Bowery to Avenue D, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be borne by the city, and the other half to be paid by the property-owners along said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mathew Zimmerman to erect and keep a flag-pole in front of his premises, number fifty-three Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Tarrant & Company to erect and maintain a shutter-box in front of their premises, number two hundred and seventy-eight Greenwich-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Law Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the legal proceedings in the matter of widening Vestry-street on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-street, be and the same hereby are discontinued; and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the proper measures to discontinue the same.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—23.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Elizabeth S. Bininger, First Directress of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for the sum of one thousand dollars as a donation in aid of the funds of said Nursery and Child's Hospital, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Hopkins Thompson to have and maintain his business sign on his stoop, at number seventy East Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Johanna Bonte to keep a stand in front of number sixty-five Vesey-street, consent of the property-owners having been obtained, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander T. Stewart and Company, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty cents, for gloves and crape furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Alderman Mitchell; also, in favor of N. and R. L. Conklin, for the sum of ninety-four dollars and fifty cents for coaches furnished for the funeral above mentioned.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrants in favor of the following-named persons, for the amounts set opposite their names, for materials and services furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Alderman James McMahon, as per bills hereto attached:

Alexander T. Stewart & Co., for three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

N. & R. L. Conklin, for two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

W. Carroll, for two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

George W. Roome, for two hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

The whole amount to be taken from its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to lease, for the term of ten years, the premises occupied by the Second District (Civil) Court for the best interests of the city.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

(Councilman Webster was here called to the chair.)

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon Jenner, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, for the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Hospital, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to three hundred and eighty-two dollars, for carriages furnished Board of Councilmen.

Councilman Repper moved that said bill be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Joyce moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lena Wyman for the sum of three hundred dollars, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

A report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. G. & D. S. Bruen, for the sum of sixty-three dollars, the same being to refund them amount of tax paid in error, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

An ordinance to amend chapter three, article five, section sixty of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, (folio sixty-eight,) relative to the fees of the Collector of City Revenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Petition of Consistory of Northwest Protestant Reformed Dutch Church for remission of an assessment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaeffer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stacy B. Collins, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Infirmary; the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Resolution, that Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the other half by the city, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, together with accompanying ordinance.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the steamer of Engine Company number Fifty-two overhauled and altered similar to steam engine number Nine, also to have the wheels of said steamer painted, the same to be done without contract.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend by striking out "similar to steam engine number Nine," and inserting in lieu thereof "similar to steam engine number Thirteen."

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, for the sum of one hundred dollars and forty cents, with the interest which may accumulate thereon at the date of the approval of this resolution by His Honor the Mayor, the same to be applied to the payment of assessment for the opening of Madison-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street, also for sewer in Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River; and also for the interest accumulated on the assessment of three hundred and eighty-three dollars for sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, they having been relieved from said assessment by resolution passed and approved by His Honor the Mayor December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

A communication from the Comptroller, with resolution relative to donation in favor of Washington Heights Presbyterian Church.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, be paved with Belgian pavements; one-half the expense to be paid by the city and the remainder by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—23.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Garvey, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, upon his filing a release of all claims against the city for damages sustained in changing the grade of Lexington-avenue, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Daniel Ewen, for the sum of one thousand dollars, to be in full as compensation for services rendered in making the necessary surveys and preparing map showing the proposed exterior line of the East River, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Houghtalin moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Louis Goette, for the sum of four thousand two hundred dollars, for silk colors furnished to the New-York City Regiments, as per bill annexed, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy cents, as a donation to enable them to pay the taxes on their church property for the present year; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution relative to Railroad grant to Edwin E. Bennett and others.

Councilman Brandon moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in their action.

Councilman Hagerty moved the previous question.

Councilman Jaques moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Koster, Jaques, Schaefer—5.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

The President then put the question, Shall the main question now be put?

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Haggerty, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Gross, Houghtalin, Jaques, Schaefer—8.

The President then put the question on the motions of Councilman Brandon to concur with the Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Koster, Jaques, Schaefer—3.

Councilman Brice moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned to Monday, twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Dec. 10—1 P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Jones, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Ryers, Alderman Ottiwell was called to the Chair.

The minutes of December fifth and eighth were read and approved.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of Patrick Cavanagh, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Seventh Election District, Fourth Ward, December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, December eight, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James McGowan, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election polls of the Fourth District, Sixth Ward, December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, December eight, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Mulholland, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Eighth Election District, of the Fourteenth Ward December election.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Ernest P. Bernet, to erect a closed portico or lobby in front of the entrance to the Germania Assembly Rooms, numbers two hundred and ninety-one and two hundred and ninety-three Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that all bills for fitting up the election polls for the Charter election, amounting to ten dollars for each poll, be referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to C. Niedig, number sixty-seven Bowery, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to the proprietor of the Germania Assembly Rooms, numbers two hundred and ninety-one and two hundred and ninety-three Bowery, to place and keep two gas lamps in front of said premises, the same to be maintained at his own expense, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the portion of the street in front of the Ferry House at the foot of Hoboken street, and the intersecting portion of Hoboken street, east of West street, necessary to be raised, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Silas M. Styles to build a sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to connect with the sewer in Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to John R. Kenny to erect a tent, for the purpose of recruiting, on the corner of Canal and West streets, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, providing the recruits so enlisted are credited to the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Wm. Schneider, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up the poll of Fifth Election District, Tenth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

The President here appeared and took the chair.

Bill of Lawrence Langdon, amounting to ten dollars for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Sixth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of George W. Jenkins, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of First District, Twelfth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Lawrence Langdon, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Seventh District, Sixth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolutions that the Street Committee be directed to cause the low and sunken lots in Manhattan-square, between Eighth and Ninth avenues and Seventy-seventh to Seventy-ninth streets to be filled in immediately, and the said square fenced in.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Halloran, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thomas Fenton, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilman, December nine, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Hugh Quinn, amounting to thirty dollars, for fitting up the polls of the Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Election Districts, of the Twenty-first Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick McMahon, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Degen, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward, December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick Campbell, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward, December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Matthew Zimmermann to erect and keep a flag-pole in front of his premises number fifty three Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lena Wyman for the sum of three hundred dollars, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. G. & D. S. Muen for the sum of sixty-three dollars, the same being to refund them amount of tax paid in error, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

An ordinance to amend Chapter three, Article five, Section sixty, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine (folio sixty-eight), relative to the fees of the Collector of City Revenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Petition of Consistory of Northwest Protestant Reformed Dutch Church for remission of an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church for the sum of one hundred dollars and forty cents, with interest, in payment of assessments for opening Madison-avenue, and interest on assessment for sewer in Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Comptroller, with resolution relative to donation in favor of Washington Heights Presbyterian Church.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution to pay John Garvey the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for damages sustained in changing the grade of Lexington-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to John Tooley and John Williams to keep a stand for recruiting purposes in Chatham-square, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, and provided that all recruits obtained by said Tooley and Williams shall be counted on the quota of the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Metropolitan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting James Powell to keep a show-case.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting Patrick Scullen to keep a small target in the Park.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution requesting the counsel to the Corporation to discontinue the widening of Vestry-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health to fill sunken lots in Manhattan-square.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

BILLS.

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward, amount to eighty dollars.

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward, amount to fifty dollars.

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Fourth Election District of the Third Ward, amount to forty dollars.

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Second Election District of the Second Ward, amount to twenty dollars.

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Third Election District of the First Ward, amount to thirty dollars.

Referred to Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to take up a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of paying the President of each Board of the Common Council and the Chairman of the respective Committees on Finance, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

The paper having been read, he presented the following as a substitute, viz.:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen and each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the present year, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Street Openings of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River; also, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River; also, Avenue B, from Seventy-first-street to Eighty-third street; also, Avenue A, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth-street; also, Sixty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street; also, one Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Lawrence-street, and from Manhattan-street to the Bloomingdale Road, be opened according to law, and that the Corporation Counsel take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Kelly, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sewer in Lexington-avenue be continued from the present termination between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, to the sewer in Thirty-ninth street, said sewer to be constructed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take legal measures to have Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, opened according to law.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Riley, Farley, Long—11.

Resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in Thirty-eighth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, said sewer to connect with sewer in Eighth-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Riley, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, to lay a crosswalk at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring with the Board of Aldermen to place a fire hydrant on the corner of Broome and Tompkins streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a basin and culvert on southeast corner of Corlears and Cherry streets.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved to reconsider the vote fixing the stated session of the board on Monday and Thursday of each week.

Which was carried.

He then moved that when this board adjourns it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, twelfth instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Which was carried.

Alderman Long moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was also carried.

D. T. VALENTINE Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the two last meetings were dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Remonstrance of S. B. Noble and others, against the erection of a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman McCool—

Bill of John Van Beuren, for fitting up polls in the Fifth Aldermanic District, Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, amounting to one hundred and ninty-three dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the President—

Bill of Michael Noonan, for fitting up poll in the Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward, amounting to eleven dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Ryers—

Bill of Martin Derchelman, for fitting up Fifth District, Sixteenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of Wm. C. Faulhober, for fitting up election poll of the Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of John J. Claron, for fitting up Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of Bernard K. Murphy, for fitting up Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of Patrick Coyle, for fitting up Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of A. T. Carfield, for fitting up Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Kelly—

Bill of McQuicken, for fitting up Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward, amounting to one hundred and forty dollars

Referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Fox—

Bill of Felix J. O'Neil, for fitting up First Election District of the Sixth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of James Somers, for fitting up Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars

Referred to Comptroller with power.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Engine Company number Forty-eight, to attend their annual ball.

Accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Mateson to erect a tent for the purpose of recruiting in Chatham-square, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of three thousand dollars, in payment for the memorial prepared by him for the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late John Hughes, Archbishop of the Diocese of New-York, and that the said amount be taken from the appropriation of city contingencies or any other appropriations having an unexpended balance requisite to meet the same.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to E. and R. Mead, Jr., and Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, numbers thirteen and fifteen Coenties-slip, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be given to David Young to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of his premises, number one hundred and sixteen Water-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the salary of the Fourth Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, Department of Finance, be increased to fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and that it is so increased from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and that the said increase be paid out of the fund appropriated for city contingencies, or out of any other fund of the city having a surplus.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the vacant lot on the southeast corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street be paved under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Rowland and Banks, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers twenty-five and twenty-seven Peck-slip, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be given to Allen and Brother, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises number two hundred and eighty-two Washington-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of numbers four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and thirty, four hundred and thirty-four, four hundred and thirty-six and four hundred and thirty-eight Tenth-avenue be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from consideration of a resolution to pay bills of Wannemashe's Band, amounting to five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Shannon moved to discharge Committee on Ordinances from consideration of an ordinance to amend section sixty, article five, chapter three, ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating to the collection of city revenue.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from consideration of an application of Luke Dempsey for paying for damages for building sewer in First-avenue, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, referred to the Chairman of the Committee in order to acquire certain information from the Croton Aqueduct Board in reference thereto.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the sum of fifty dollars each to sundry blind persons.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report concurring to build a new house for Engine Company Number Thirty-seven.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of a resolution of a paper from the Board of Councilmen to permit Bennett and Dakin to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises.

Which was carried.

The action of the Board of Councilmen was then concurred in.

Alderman Ryers moved that papers heretofore laid over be taken up in their regular order, and continue so until disposed of.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, increasing the salary of the Superintendent of Lands and Places, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Subsequently resumed and laid over.

Again taken up and was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to lease the premises occupied by the Second District Court for a period of ten years.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy—2.

Resolution increasing the salary of the General Clerk, of Board of Councilmen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the salary of the keeper of the wood and coal department of the Fire Department be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant of John David Wolfe, President of the Prison Association of New-York, for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said association, the same to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, and insert the sum of one thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Tryphenia Bayard, First Directress of the Woman's Infirmary Association, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said association, the same to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the sum of five thousand dollars, and insert the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Alderman Ryers moved as a further amendment to insert the sum of three thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The question then being on the amendment of Alderman Jones.

The same was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

An ordinance to amend section thirty-four, article three, chapter five; also, article four, chapter five, of the revised ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, creating janitors to the offices of Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Report from the Board of Councilmen with a resolution to donate to the Industrial School in Forty-second-street, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Alderman Masterson moved to amend by striking out the sum of one thousand dollars and inserting the amount of two thousand dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative Alderman Jeremiah—1.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Preamble with resolution, that until the present emergent financial condition of the country has passed, and the resumption of specie payments, the salaries of the following officers in the Street Department be fixed at the rates hereinafter named, to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to wit:

Chief Clerk in Street Commissioner's office, four thousand dollars.

First book-keeper, three thousand dollars.

Second book-keeper, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Superintendent of Roads, three thousand dollars.

Superintendent of Wharves, three thousand dollars.

Department Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in Street Commissioner's office, three thousand dollars.

First General Clerk to Street Commissioner, three thousand dollars.

Second General Clerk to Street Commissioner, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Third General Clerk to Street Commissioner, two thousand dollars.

Fourth General Clerk to Street Commissioner, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Fifth General Clerk to Street Commissioner, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Clerk to Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, one thousand eight hundred dollars

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by adding the second Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, to one thousand five hundred dollars.

Third Clerk to the Superintendent of Street Improvement, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved to further amend by adding that the salary of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Roads be advanced from one thousand dollars to one thousand five hundred dollars.

And Clerk to Commissioner of Repairs from one thousand two hundred dollars to one thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was also carried.

Alderman Ryers moved to amend that the salaries of all the attaches of the Street Department, City Inspector's Department and Croton Aqueduct Board, together with the Legislative Department, be increased twenty-five per cent. on the present rate, except those whose salaries have been increased within twelve months, the said increase to continue until the resumption of specie payment.

Alderman Jones moved, as an amendment to the amendment, to include in the increase "all the employes of the City Government."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Falconer, President of the Board of Trustees of the Free Mission number Seventeen, Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of four hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty cents, as a donation to enable them to pay the taxes for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and the assessment for paving Seventeenth-street; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between the Fourth and Eighth avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

PAPER FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, paying the clerks of both boards for extra services.

(Passed Board of Aldermen November fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.)

(Board of Councilmen, November fourteen, amended.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution, appointing James D. Hall as a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Alexander McGarren, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved that when the board adjourns it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow afternoon, thirteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

And on motion of Alderman Farley, the board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

The minutes of meetings held December first, fifth, eighth and ninth, were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to James P. Larkins, to erect a stand in Fulton-street, in line with the present stands already erected, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to James Cullen and John Bradish, to erect a stand in front of number eighty-eight Vesey-street, they having consent of the proprietors, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the salary of the second clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection be and the same is hereby increased from fifteen hundred dollars to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, such increase to take effect as from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Jaques—

Where s, The stages heretofore running through Ninth avenue, Fourteenth street and Broadway, have recently discontinued their running, to the great inconvenience of many residents in the upper part of the city;

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Law to inquire and report to this board to whom the licenses for said stages were issued, and who are the proprietors of the same, and the reason of such discontinuance, and whether temporary or permanent, and whether other parties are not ready to establish a line of stages on said route, and run them as public convenience may require.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley—

Resignation of Alexander H. McGarren, as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon, Councilman Riley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That James D. Hall be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Alexander H. McGarren, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley—

Whereas, Ordinances have heretofore passed the Common Council, and have been approved by his Honor the Mayor, which directed the construction of trap-block pavements in West-street, from Hoboken to Watts-street, and in Watts-street, from West to Washington-street, one-half of the expense of which was to be borne by the city; and

Whereas, The owners of property on said part of West-street have recently, at their own cost and expense, but under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, paved said part of West-street with trap-blocks, and also thoroughly repaved said part of Watts-street, now, therefore, and for the purpose of reimbursing said owners of property to the extent of one-half of all the expenses incurred by them in paving and repaving, it is hereby

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the owners of property on West-street, between Watts and Hoboken streets, for one half of the expenses incurred by them in paving said part of West-street and in repaving Watts street, from Washington to West-street, upon their filing with the Comptroller a certificate from the Croton Aqueduct Board to the effect that said works have been completed to their satisfaction, and that the expense incurred is reasonable and fair; the amount so paid to be taken from the appropriation for Belgian Pavements

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to C. W. Tyson to keep a paper stand on the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth-street, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

BILLS.

By Councilman Schaefer—

Bill of Peter Lowry, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Sixteenth Ward for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Russell—

Bill of Michael Coffey, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Nineteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the President—

Bill of John Dobson, amounting to sixty dollars, for fitting up polls in First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts, Seventh Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brophy—

Bill of James Campbell, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District, Sixth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman McGrath—

Bill of N. Houghton, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Riley—

Bill of James Riley, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman McGrath—

Bill of James Thompson, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Fifteenth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of Patrick Fitzpatrick, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Tenth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

PETITION.

By the President—

Petition of J. Albus, to have vacant lot number ninety-four West Thirty-second-street, fenced.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Assessments of the Board of Councilmen, relative to an erroneous assessment for flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of repairing sidewalks of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance to December ten.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, unapproved, resolution granting permission to John Welsh to erect a stand in James-slip.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Tuesday, 13th inst., at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hagerty moved to take up veto message of His Honor the Mayor of resolution that permission be given to Charles Byer and Thomas McMahon to erect a stand in Burling-slip, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried (two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof,) as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Gross, Brandon—3.

Councilman Koster moved to take from the table veto message of His Honor the Mayor of resolution that permission be given to William Churchill to erect a small office on pier number fifty-seven, East River, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Councilman Koster moved that said resolution be adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried, (two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof,) as follows;

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Harley to erect a stand on the northwest corner of Barclay street and College place, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Mazeppa Engine Company number Forty-eight, to attend the Twentieth Annual Ball of said company, at the City Assembly Rooms, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Chelsea Hook and Ladder Company number Two, to attend their annual ball, to be held at the City Assembly Rooms, December twenty six.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMAN.

Resolution that permission be given to Henry L. Babe to exhibit goods in front of his premises number two hundred and sixty-three Seventh-avenue, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fiftieth-street, from the Fourth to the Fifth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed and guttered, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution to pay Thomas Tyler ninety dollars for flags

[Continued on Eleventh Page.]

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1864.

GRAND
ANNUAL PARADE AND BANQUET.
OF
EASTMAN
NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Thursday Evening, Dec. 22, 1864.

DEDICATION OF THE SIXTH BUILDING
FOR COLLEGE PURPOSES.

EASTMAN NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1864.

To Graduates and Friends of the Institution:

The pleasure of your company is requested at the Annual

PARADE AND BANQUET,

of this College, to be given THURSDAY, EVENING, the 22d inst., in honor of its advancement to the lead (in point of Numbers and Popularity) of Educational Institutions, and the victory gained for

PRACTICAL USEFUL EDUCATION.

NATIONAL AND GENERAL COMMITTEE.

E. N. MEAD, New-York.
T. F. NOBLE, Pennsylvania.
O. R. WATERHOUSE, Ohio.
W. B. CLARK, Massachusetts.
G. W. MITCHELL, Illinois.
J. H. WRIGHT, Michigan.
G. B. NICHOLL, Vermont.
G. W. MALLORY, Connecticut.
C. E. MURPHEY, Maine.
J. W. DICKINSON, New-Hampshire.
J. B. SPINK, Rhode Island.
J. M. HALL, Indiana.
J. W. DAILY, Georgia.
E. L. SNEDEKER, New-Jersey.
J. D. VOWLES, Minnesota.
C. E. PRENTISS, Wisconsin.
Maj. T. G. BEAHAM, Iowa.
J. M. TANNER, Kansas.
J. N. SPENCER, Maryland.
W. A. DUDGEON, Missouri.
FRANK McCORMICK, California.
D. W. CARTER, District Columbia.
B. H. LUCE, Nevada Territory.
J. BARBER, Kentucky.
B. R. HAMILTON, Tennessee.
J. M. C. BANK, Delaware.
OSCAR OTIS, Arkansas.
ROBERT DE VARE, Western Virginia.
J. M. WILSON, Colorado Territory.
A. W. CASS, Louisiana.
D. M. LYON, Canada West.
S. F. MOREY, Canada East.
JOSE SANTANA, South America.
JOSE M. CORTES, Cuba.

ADDRESS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of New-York; and THURSDAY MORNING, the 22d, by Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, D. D., of New-York.

ORDER OF EXERCISES
FOR PARADE AND BANQUET.
ONE GUN FOR EACH STATE AT DAYBREAK.
PUBLIC EXERCISES AT PINE'S HALL AT 9 A. M.

Procession will form at precisely 2 o'clock P. M., in the following order, under the direction of the Grand Marshal of the day: First Actual Business College in Mill-st., right resting on Washington-st. Second Actual Business College in Vassar-st., right resting on Mill-st. Third Actual Business College in Washington-st., right resting up Main. Theory College on Cannon, right resting on Market-st. Penmanship College on Main-st., right resting on Market-st. Telegraphing Department will form opposite their building in Main. The signal gun will designate the hours for moving, when each body will report in Market-st., right resting on Main. for the formation of the grand procession.

ORDER OF FORMATION.
Grand Marshal and Aids.
Members of the Police.
Dodworth's Band of New-York.
President and Faculty of College.
Graduates and Invited Guests from Abroad.
Mayor and Common Council of the City.
Eastman National Business College Band.
Clergymen.
National, State and General Committee.

Brigade of the College, Fifteen Hundred Strong, in the following order, each Company led by its Drum Corps. Company A, Company B, Company C, Company D, Company E, Company F, Company G, Company H, Company I, Company J, Company K, Company L, Company M, Company N, Company O.

The grand banquet will take place in the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tables will be spread for TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED STUDENTS AND GUESTS. The public halls of the city not being of sufficient capacity, it will be given in the New Buckeye Mower and Reaper Building of Adriance, Platt & Co., South Water-st. Ladies will receive their cards of invitation through the President and members of the Faculty, and carriages will call for them from 7 to 8 o'clock.

The bands will play at intervals during the entertainment. The programme of music has been selected with great care, and arranged expressly for the occasion.

In response to the regular toasts of the evening, speeches will be made by the distinguished gentlemen from different sections of the country, who have been invited to be present.

WM. ROSS WALLACE, of New-York, will recite an ode written expressly for the occasion.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

INVITATION—President of the College, Prof. H. G. Eastman, G. B. Snyder, E. J. Wilber, H. A. Hutson.
TO RECEIVE GRADUATES AND INVITED GUESTS—E. P. Eastman, Geo. F. Davis, A. R. Eastman, G. A. Bridge, F. A. Combs.
SUPPER—J. E. Smith, J. S. Sternberg, S. W. Shaffer.
TOASTS—J. T. Reynolds, E. A. Curran, R. S. Barnes, Wm. Taggart.
MUSIC—W. A. Harding, W. H. Reynolds, D. A. Staar, J. S. Coatsworth.
BANNERS AND DECORATION—D. W. Sheppard, W. F. Pierce, M. R. Ellis.
BADGES—D. H. Ferm, A. Y. Birdsell, W. C. Dorr.
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES—E. W. Harvey, H. White, H. S. Hanford, C. E. Davenport.
FIREWORKS AND TORCHES—E. White, H. S. Carpenter, C. C. Beardsley, S. Jenks.
CARRIAGES—A. A. Cowing, E. J. Anthony, J. D. Miner.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

NOTE.—This organization is designed for this parade only. There is no permanent military branch connected with the College.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.
Colonel—H. A. HUTSON.
Lieut.-Col.—A. R. EASTMAN.
Maj.—J. T. REYNOLDS.
Adjutant—H. C. CLARK.
1st Surg'n—G. F. DAVIS.
Qr. Msr.—G. B. SNYDER.
Chaplain—E. J. WILBER.
Sergt.-Maj.—A. CORNING.
1st Leader of Band……H. STRAUBEL.
2d Leader of Band……F. L. BARDEEN.
3d Leader of Band……ARTHUR DEMUTH.
4th Leader of Band……W. E. PHELPS.
Drum-Major……FRANK TRYON.

LINE OFFICERS.
Co. A.—Capt. F. H. Blackman; 1st Lieut. G. H. Allen; 2d Lieut. N. L. Ross.
Co. B.—Capt. J. M. Ware; 1st Lieut. P. Quick; 2d Lieut. A. Y. Birdsall.
Co. C.—Capt. V. H. Skiff; 1st Lieut. C. A. Knapp; 2d Lieut. T. F. Noble.
Co. D.—Capt. D. C. Hammett; 1st Lieut. G. B. Taylor; 2d Lieut. G. W. Pitts.
Co. E.—Capt. E. I. Peet; 1st Lieut. A. B. Smith; 2d Lieut. J. M. Showalter.
Co. F.—Capt. James W. Hill; 1st Lieut. David Starr; 2d Lieut. H. F. Gaskell.
Co. G.—Capt. J. Wickersham; 1st Lieut. P. M. Burbank; 2d Lieut. W. A. Carr.
Co. H.—Capt. W. A. Harris; 1st Lieut. G. W. Mitchell; 2d Lieut. W. A. Mosely.
Co. I.—Capt. G. D. Robertson; 1st Lieut. F. S. Utter; 2d Lieut. D. J. Mirryman.
Co. K.—Capt. B. B. Zimmerman; 1st Lieut. A. M. Little; 2d Lieut. W. T. Smith.
Co. L.—Capt. O. F. Waterhouse; 1st Lieut. A. Z. Turnbrook; 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Smith.
Co. M.—Capt. F. W. Tucker; 1st Lieut. J. D. Kendall; 2d Lieut. A. A. McCash.
Co. N.—Capt. E. N. Mead; 1st Lieut. S. F. Merey; 2d Lieut. E. R. Hass.
Co. O.—Capt. S. E. Hall; 1st Lieut. J. W. Grant; 2d Lieut. Wm. M. White.

THE SITUATION.

Official Dispatch from the War Department.

Operations of Gen. Thomas on Sunday.

THE PURSUIT OF HOOD CONTINUED.

MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Remarkable Orders Found in Breckinridge's Camp.

THE REBELS HARD UP FOR LEAD.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Call for Three Hundred Thousand Men.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 19—9 P. M.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

The following report of his operations on yesterday has been received from Major-Gen. THOMAS:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NEAR SPRING HILL, Dec. 18, 1864.

The enemy have been vigorously pursued to-day, but has studiously avoided any attack by my troops. I have succeeded in taking a few prisoners—some 200 to 300—but our captures are light in comparison with the successes of the past three days. The pursuit will be continued in the morning at as early an hour as the troops can march.

The following copies of orders found in BRECKINRIDGE's camp in East Tennessee are transmitted for your information:

HEADQUARTERS WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE, WYTHEVILLE, Va., Dec. 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 27.—In accordance with instructions received from the Ordnance Department at Richmond, that it has become of vital importance to husband small arms, ammunition and lead, the following order is published:

All lead which can be gleaned from battle-fields or otherwise obtained, will be collected by the brigade ordnance officers, and be sent to the nearest arsenal; all arms to be relieved of their loads for cleaning. The balls should be drawn if practicable, otherwise the loads should be discharged into boxes of sand or dirt, so that the lead may be recovered and turned into the ordnance depot.

The attention of the commanding officers is called to the necessity giving rise to this order, and its rigid enforcement is strictly enjoined by commanding officers. Major-Gen. BRECKENRIDGE.

J. STODDARD JOHNSON, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE, WYTHEVILLE, Va., Dec. 2, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—The attention of commanding officers is called to the scarcity of forage in this department, and the absolute necessity of using economy in its consumption. Evidences of waste have been observed heretofore. The proper officers must, in all cases, superintend the issue of forage, and commanding officers and every company officer must give his strict personal attention.

T. H. MYERS, A. A. G.

I have found the railroad thus far but little disturbed, and my trains will be up by railroad in a day or two at the furthest. The telegraph is up with me now. I find upon receiving more correct reports of the operations of the 16th inst., that Major-Gen. ED. JOHNSON's entire division, with all the brigade commanders, was captured in the works which was carried by assault, besides destroying a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, and capturing its commander, Brig.-Gen. RUCKER. Among the captures made to-day are the rebel Brig.-Gen. QUARLES, wounded, and a number of rebels also wounded, lying in the houses by the roadside unable to go away.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General Commanding.

No report for to-day has reached the Department, except the following unofficial:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 19—1 P. M.

This forenoon the rains have been so heavy that little progress has been made. Our cavalry skirmished with the enemy, a short distance south of Spring Hill, finding FORREST in command. The river is swelling rapidly.

No intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN has been received to-day.

A call and draft for three hundred thousand troops, to make up the deficiency occasioned by credits on the last call, has been ordered by the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF PETERSBURGH.

An apparently well-founded report, current this evening, states that LEE is evacuating Petersburgh.

THE DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIER.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will consider at their meetings to-morrow, the question of additional legislation for the defence of the Canadian frontier, and also the subject of abolishing the Reciprocity Treaty.

GEN. HANCOCK'S NEW CORPS.

Enlistments in this corps are progressing quite satisfactorily, and more especially in this case, when it is remembered that up to this time no recruiting officers have been sent into the different parts of the country. To-day, however, the General will commence stationing, at all the principal points, the officers of his command who have up to this time received the favorable action of the Board of Examiners, and it is expected recruiting will be largely increased, and the corps speedily filled up.

THE WHISKY QUESTION.

Very unexpectedly the Ways and Means Committee sprang the whisky question on the attention of the House to-day. The Committee, after conference with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of Internal Revenue, both of whom desired immediate action on the subject, decided to amend the old law, so that the tax would take effect on the 1st of January, instead of February, thereby preventing distillers from taking advantage of their Legislation. This action of the Committee insured the passage of the bill by securing a sufficient number of votes of those in favor of taxing stock on hand. The Senate Finance Committee will take up the question, and it will become law by Wednesday next.

THE SPINOLA COURT-MARTIAL.

The Spinola court-martial has completed its record of evidence. Since it convened it has examined about one hundred witnesses, and has taken over 2,250 pages of testimony. Complaints have been made of the delay in its proceedings. From the record it will appear that the court generally adjourned either because the stenographic reporters had taken down as much as they could possibly write out by the succeeding meeting, or because the witnesses had failed to appear. The result of its action cannot, of course, be known until it is promulgated by the proper authorities.

UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

The Senate Military Committee considered at length to-day the House bill dismissing unemployed Generals. They are not disposed to adopt any such legislation at the present time, without ascertaining the views of the Lieutenant-General and the War Department, and the matter was postponed for this purpose.

INCREASE OF THE PAY OF OFFICERS.

The question of increasing the pay of officers was also discussed, and the committee were of opinion that the present is not the proper time for any such increase.

COTTON OPERATIONS.

The House Military Committee have called upon the Secretaries of War and the Treasury for all information in their possession in regard to cotton operations.

A LARGE DEFICIT.

The Superintendent of Public Printing reports a deficit of $500,000 in the appropriation for the purchase of paper. When the last appropriation was made, the contract price for book paper was 18 cents per pound. Congress subsequently imposed a heavy tariff on imported paper, and paper-makers improved the chance to make a combination, and raised the price of paper to the amount of the duty. The Government is now paying from 31 to 37 cents per pound for what previously cost but 18 to 21 cents. Hence the above deficit of half a million of dollars. The Treasury is receiving no revenue from paper, because none is imported, the duty being prohibitory.

THE COMMUTATION VALUE OF RATIONS.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, introduced in the House, to-day, the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That from and after the passage of this act, and during the existence of the present war of rebellion, and for one year thereafter, the commutation value of rations for commissioned officers shall be fixed at the rate of sixty cents for each ration; and that the pay of servants (when other than soldiers) to officers, shall be the same as the pay and clothing allowance now allowed to enlisted men in the volunteer service of the United States.

SEC. 2. That Paymaster's Clerks shall receive, in addition to the compensation now allowed by law, one ration per day while on duty, the commutation value of which is hereby fixed at seventy-five cents.

Heads of Departments on the Floor of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON has made a report from the committee to which was referred the House resolution "to provide that the heads of the Executive Departments may occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives."

After a careful consideration of the subject they report back the resolution, with a recommendation that it do pass.

The committee suggest two amendments only—first, that the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General be included within the provisions of the resolution; second, that the time at which it shall be the duty of members of the Cabinet to attend meetings of the House shall be immediately on the opening of the sittings on Monday and Thursday of each week, instead of every day during the morning hour. The committee also report several amendments to the rules of the House, which seem to be necessary to carry out fully the object sought to be accomplished by the resolution.

The propositions of the resolution thus amended are these: That the members of the Cabinet shall at all times have the right to occupy seats on the floor of the House, with the right to participate in debate upon matters relating to the business of their respective departments; and that it shall be their duty to attend the House at the opening of its sittings on two days in each week, to give information in reply to such questions as may be propounded to them by leave of the House.

The amendments to the rules provide that the Clerk shall keep a notice book, in which he shall enter, at the request of a member, any resolution requiring information from the departments, or any question desired to be propounded to any member of the Cabinet touching public affairs or pending business, and that the same will be called on Monday or Thursday of the succeeding week, but not within less than three days after the notice shall have been given. The Clerk shall immediately send to the proper office a copy of the resolution or question, and notice of the day when it will come before the House.

On Monday and Thursday of each week the resolutions and questions shall be taken up in the order in which they have been entered for the day. The member offering a resolution may state briefly its object and scope, and the reasons for requiring the information. The Secretary may give the information or state why it cannot or ought not be made public, and then the House shall, without further debate, vote on the resolution, unless it shall be withdrawn or postponed. In putting questions and delivering answers, neither the members of the House nor the Secretaries shall offer arguments or opinions, or state facts, except so far as may be necessary to explain the question or answer.

The committee then go on to express the belief that Congress has full power to pass this resolution. It does not conflict with that provision of the Constitution which provides that "no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office," for members of the Cabinet do not become members of either house by this resolution. The committee came to the conclusion that the proposed change would be beneficial, and give the following reasons:

First.—That it is the duty of Congress to avail itself of the best possible means of information in relation to the measures of legislation on which it may be called to act.

Second.—That the influence of the Executive Department upon the Legislature, whatever it may be, should be open, declared and authorized, or other than secret, concealed and unauthorized.

The following is the bill reported, as amended by the committee:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General, shall be entitled to occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives, with the right to participate in debate upon matters relating to the business of their respective departments, under such rules as may be prescribed by the House.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General shall attend the sessions of the House of Representatives immediately on the opening of the sittings on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, to give information in reply to questions which may be propounded to them under the rules of the House.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE ARMY.

Important Order from the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.

The following order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dec. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 301.—Every officer and soldier capable of duty is wanted in the field, and if not on duty, they are ordered to their respective organizations.

All Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment are instructed to employ most diligent exertions in forwarding soldiers to the front, and in arresting deserters, shirkers, and all fit for duty, who are absent without proper authority.

Surgeons in charge of hospitals are directed to send forward all who are fit for service, taking care, however, not to expose any who are unfit.

Recruiting officers are enjoined to diligence, and those who are found guilty of neglect or useless, the Adjutant-General is directed to recall immediately, and send to their commands.

Every effort must be made to fill up the ranks, strengthen our armies, and aid the patriotic and gallant troops now smiting the reeling enemy with victorious blows.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE GREAT MARCH.

Review of Gen. Sherman's Georgia Campaign.

FROM ATLANTA TO THE ATLANTIC

The Inception, the Execution, and the Completion of the Movement.

Skirmishes and Incidents on the March.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE MARCH.

The mystery which developed that erratic movement of HOOD upon SHERMAN's rear in October last, and SHERMAN's careless and indifferent estimate of it, was only fully dispelled when the public were first informed through the TIMES, of the 10th of November, of the commencement of the great march of our army through Georgia which has now resulted so successfully. When SHERMAN had forced HOOD out of Atlanta, and the latter's army, under the sting of defeat and the inspiration of JEFF. DAVIS, had been "stuck in the mud between Tuscumbia and Florence," as the Richmond *Whig* put it, SHERMAN demonstrated the fact that he had one army too many for the rebels. Quickly dividing his forces, a perfectly invincible army of veterans, he placed the Fourth Corps, commanded by Gen. STANLEY, and the Twenty-third, commanded by Gen. SCHOFIELD, under that most vigilant and wary leader, Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, with orders to "take care of HOOD." How well this has been done, let the recent crushing defeat of HOOD's army testify. Then halting his further march upon HOOD's rear in the direction of the Tennessee, he fell back upon Rome and Kingston, and rendezvoused the remaining corps of his army at Atlanta, between November 4 and November 12. Here it was provisioned, the marching orders issued, and the army divided into two wings, as follows: The left wing under Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, composed of the Fourteenth Corps, Brevet-Major-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, and the Twentieth Corps, temporarily commanded by Brevet-Major-Gen. WILLIAMS; the right wing, the Army of the Tennessee, under Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, composed of the Fifteenth Corps, Major-Gen. OSTERHAUS, and the Seventeenth Corps, Major-Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR. A cavalry corps, under the dashing KILPATRICK, also formed a leading part of the force.

THE MARCHING ORDERS.

The marching orders provided that each corps should move by different roads, as nearly parallel as possible, converging at points to be subsequently indicated. The orders also provided that each column should start habitually at 7 A. M. each day, and make an average march of fifteen miles per day, "*unless otherwise fixed in orders.*" Foraging on the country was provided for by the organization of a regular foraging party for each brigade, and commanders were instructed to keep, in their wagons, at least a ten days' supply of provisions, and three days' forage. Another paragraph of the marching orders intrusted to corps Commanders the destruction of mills, houses, cotton gins, &c. It was further provided that in districts and neighborhoods where the army was unmolested, there should be no destruction of property, but where the roads were obstructed, bridges burned, or the army annoyed by bushwhackers and guerrillas, corps Commanders were instructed to "*enforce a degree of devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.*" It will be seen from the incidents of the march which will follow, that this order was no idle threat, and it will also be seen that its chief effect was not in causing a severe degree of devastation, but *in preventing the causes which would have rendered the enforcement of the order necessary.*

ATLANTA EVACUATED.

On the 12th of November, the right wing, under Gen. HOWARD, moved out from Atlanta, and began its march. On the 14th, the left wing, under Gen. SLOCUM, took up its route, and on that day Gen. SHERMAN and Staff, with a strong body-guard, bade adieu to the stronghold he had conquered and reduced, and took the road leading to Macon. "Let him go North," said he, of HOOD; "our business is down South." The fortifications of Atlanta had been completely dismantled and destroyed. The public buildings, railroad depots, &c., were burned. No private dwellings were intentionally destroyed. Some had been ruined by military occupation, and a few were unavoidably destroyed by the communication of the flames from buildings necessarily burned. The evidence of the rebels themselves has since appeared to show that though Atlanta had been besieged, captured, and depopulated, there was no heartless or unavoidable destruction of private property, such as the enemy have delighted to charge upon Gen. SHERMAN. Thus abandoned, the "Gate City" was left in the rear of our army, whose face was now seaward, and the hand of time, with a higher degree of civilization, can only efface the marks inflicted by a warlike occupation. Before the war Atlanta was one of the most thriving inland cities of the South, and contained 12,000 inhabitants.

HOW THE REBELS VIEWED THE CAMPAIGN.

The rebels at Richmond received their first news of SHERMAN's departure from Atlanta, from the North, but refused to place confidence in it. "It is a big Yankee lie," said the Richmond *Examiner*, "and if SHERMAN really has burned Atlanta, it is to cover a retreat northward, to look after HOOD." "But if SHERMAN is really attempting this prodigious design," it continued, "his march will only lead him to the 'Paradise of Fools.'" As it turns out, this does not prove very complimentary to the citizens of Savannah and vicinity. In a few days, however, this tone of remark was changed. From an incredulous view and an attempt to ridicule the movement, their feelings changed to an alarm, seriously bordering on panic; and we were soon regaled by startling shrieks from a dozen sources, for somebody to "come to the rescue." BEAUREGARD shrieked from Corinth, "I come! I come!" Senator HILL shrieked from Richmond, "Georgians, be firm and resolute!" The Georgia delegation in the rebel Congress, shrieked, "Destroy the invader!" Gov. BROWN promulgated half a dozen proclamations, conscripting the population of the State *en masse*, and then packed up his traps and left Milledgeville, with a load of cabbages for Macon, leaving, the rebel papers said, three thousand stand of arms for SHERMAN's able-bodied black recruits. "Obstruct roads!" "Fell trees!" "Destroy bridges!" "Burn forage!" "Remove supplies!" "Fall upon his rear, his flank, his front!" shouted everybody. But nobody did.

The more Southern papers, those of Augusta, Savannah, &c., were alike incredulous with those of Richmond, upon the receipt of the first news of SHERMAN's movement. "It is rumored that Atlanta is evacuated," said the Augusta *Chronicle*, of Nov. 15, "*and we trust the rumor will prove correct.*" The same paper, of Nov. 18, implored the citizens of Augusta to "to look at the situation without nervousness or fear—pray to God, but keep your powder dry—meet the storm like men—it's always darkest just before day."

It is only necessary to follow SHERMAN's course, to note the precision with which he moved, the width of country which he covered, and the directness of his march upon his objective point, to realize the impotency of all the shrieks, invocations and proclamations that only spoiled so much valuable paper in the Confederacy.

THE MARCH TO MILLEDGEVILLEE.

If our readers will take a county map of Georgia, (COLTON's small pocket size,) and trace the movements of SHERMAN's columns as we shall define them, they will see at a glance that SHERMAN passed through the most densely populated, the most fertile, and, in all respects, the richest part of Georgia. Georgia is topographically divided into three general features, so far as her surface is concerned. The Northern part, comprising about one-fifth of the territory of the State, is mountainous, rough and thinly populated, growing the cereals, furnishing minerals, but producing little cotton. The central section is a belt of rich upland country, open and well watered, comprising about two-fifths of the territorial surface of the State, and produces corn, wheat and cotton abundantly. The southern portion of the State, comprising the remaining two-fifths of its surface, is mostly a low, sandy country, densely timbered with pine forests, sparsely settled, and divided into large plantations, devoted mainly to the production of cotton, with some corn and rice. Sweet potatoes are indigenous to the whole State.

THE HEART OF GEORGIA.

It was through this central and richest part of Georgia that SHERMAN directed his march. Through it runs two railroads, the only lines traversing the State of Georgia, and forming the chief link of railway connection between Virginia and the States of Alabama and Mississippi, now the southwestern limit of the so-called Confederacy. One of these railroads is the Georgia Central, running from Savannah to Macon, 190 miles, thence to Atlanta, by the Macon and Western Railroad, 101 miles, making the total distance from Savannah to Atlanta by railroad, 291 miles. The other is the Georgia Railroad, running from Augusta to Atlanta, at from 40 to 60 miles north of the Georgia Central Railroad, and making the distance to Atlanta, from Augusta, 171 miles. At Millen, on the Georgia Central road, 79 miles north of Savannah, is the junction of a branch road, called the Waynesboro' Railroad, which connects with Augusta, 53 miles distant, and makes the distance by rail from Savannah to Augusta, 132 miles.

THE STRATEGY ON THE START.

The plan of Gen. SHERMAN's march contemplated the covering of these two lines of railroad, their consequent destruction, and a concentration of his forces at or beyond Milledgeville. With KILPATRICK's cavalry force well disposed in front, and vigilantly covering each flank. The movement and route of his infantry columns was so well masked that, from first to last, the enemy were in total ignorance of the position of his main body, and only discovered the track of his infantry columns after they had left their vigilant foes many miles in the rear. This was most forcibly demonstrated by the admirable strategy with which SHERMAN demonstrated against Macon, shutting up COBB's militia—the only force contesting his march—in the fortifications of that city, threatening it by a strong cavalry force, while his main body moved on, and left the redoubtable COBB and his command in his rear.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE RIGHT WING.

The right wing moved directly south from Atlanta, which is in Fulton County, to Rough and Ready and Jonesboro stations on the Macon and Western Railroad, in Fayette County. On Nov. 16 one column of the right wing passed through Jonesboro, 26 miles south of Atlanta, WHEELER's cavalry and COBB's militia retiring upon Griffin. Another column of the right wing occupied McDonough, Nov. 17, the county seat of Henry County, some distance east of Jonesboro, and about 35 miles southeast of Atlanta. Henry County is one of the largest and richest of Georgia, and here our forces found large supplies of provisions and forage. On the 16th, WHEELER engaged our cavalry at Bear Creek station, ten miles north of Griffin, and telegraphed Gen. HARDEE that he had "checked the Yankee advance." The very same evening, at 6 o'clock, his ragged troopers fell back through Griffin, in the direction of Barnesville, where COBB's militia had already preceded him. Our cavalry occupied Griffin, which is the county seat of Spalding County, on the 17th, and on the 18th drove WHEELER out of Barnesville, in Pike County, and through Forsyth, the county seat of Monroe County, 76 miles south of Atlanta and 25 miles northwest of Macon.

THE FEINT AGAINST MACON.

This demonstration, though only made by cavalry, completely deceived COBB, who put all his force in the intrenchments of that place, and by military impressment put every male resident in the ranks. The right wing moved on from McDonough on the 16th, to Jackson, the county seat of Butts County, and thence to Planter's Factory, on the Ocumulgee River, which was successfully crossed on the 20th, thus leaving Macon on our right and rear, distant about twenty-five miles.

THE CROSSING OF THE OCUMULGEE.

This crossing of the Ocumulgee was uncontested. It was the first indication that SHERMAN would pass by Macon, which is in Bibb County, without an effort to take it. The feint was admirably made by our cavalry, which pressed the rebel forces hotly from Forsyth, and then veering around to the east of Macon, attacked a force of rebels at a point known as East Macon, where we captured a battery, which the rebels claim they retook. This was on the 20th, and on the same day our cavalry advanced to Griswoldville, eight miles east of Macon, where they captured a lumber train, burned a foundry and the chemical works, tore up the railroad and cut the telegraph. At the same time a part of Gen. HOWARD's command moved rapidly though Monticello the county seat of Jasper County, where the court-house was burned, via Hillsboro', in the southern part of the same county, to Clinton, the county seat of Jones County, for the purpose of striking the Georgia Central Railroad at Gordon, the junction of the branch road to Milledgeville. Having left COBB's forces in Macon, now in his rear, SHERMAN sent an infantry force to act as rear guard at Griswoldville, while he moved toward the Oconee, occupied Milledgeville, and destroyed the railroad.

THE CAPTURE OF MILLEDGEVILLE.

Gen. SHERMAN entered Milledgeville Nov. 21, having made the march from Atlanta in just seven days, with no haste on the part of any of his columns. Average distance by the routes marched, 95 miles.

A SKIRMISH AT GRISWOLDVILLE.

On the 22d, the rear guard at Griswoldville was attacked by a force of rebels from Macon, under Gen. PHILLIPS, composed of three brigades of militia, two regiments of State line troops, and the Augusta and Athens battalions. The rebel account of the battle says that it lasted several hours, and that the gallant Georgia militia charged across an open field and drove our troops from their line of works. During the night, they say, our troops *retired*—that is, continued their *advance*. As this was but a mere skirmish with the rear guard of the right wing, the truth of the rebel claim to success may be estimated in the fact that they acknowledge a loss of 614 in killed and wounded, and one of their Commanders, Gen. ANDERSON, was censured for his reckless exposure of the tender militia. He was also severely wounded in the fight. This was the most considerable engagement in the whole march.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE LEFT WING.

The left wing, under Gen. SLOCUM, left Atlanta Nov. 14, moving out by the Decatur road for a short distance and then branching off to the right and passing through De Kalb County, by way of Flat Rock and Snapping Shoals, to Covington, the county seat of Newton County, which point the advance reached on Nov. 17, the cavalry pushing on as far as Social Circle, in Walton County, a station on the railroad fifty-two miles east of Atlanta, where the railroad buildings were burned. Covington is situated in the midst of a very fertile country, and foraging was carried on to an extensive degree. A party from one of the brigades of the Twentieth Corps, while out foraging some distance north of the railroad, at Oxford, were fired upon by bushwhackers, and one of their number killed. Here the order for relentless devastation of the country was carried out, with a degree of severity which resulted in the destruction of Emory College, at Oxford. It was the property of the Methodist Church, had several fine libraries, a mineralogical cabinet, a fine chemical apparatus, and cost nearly half a million dollars before the war. The plantations in this (Newton) county were thoroughly stripped, and our troops lived on the fat of the land. They were much surprised at the richness of the country they passed through.

THE LINE OF THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Covington Gen. SLOCUM moved directly east to Madison, the county seat of Morgan County, his cavalry covering his left flank, and destroying the railroad thoroughly. At Madison the railroad buildings, the jail, several warehouses and the market-house were burned. From Madison the left wing moved almost due south upon Eatonton, which is the northern terminus of the Milledgeville branch railway. This point was reached Nov. 21, the same day that Gen. HOWARD's right flank reached Gordon, the southern terminus of the same railroad.

THE COLUMNS UNITE AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

Gen. SLOCUM reached Milledgeville on the 22d, which place proved to be a general point of rendezvous for the two wings. The object of this proved to be to effect a passage of the Oconee River for the right wing, at a point offering less difficulty than existed at the crossing of the Georgia Central Railroad, twenty miles below Milledgeville, and eighteen miles east of Gordon.

THE OCCUPATION OF MILLEDGEVILLE.

Our army occupied Milledgeville three days, from Nov. 21 to Nov. 24, when the rear guard left. Gen. SHERMAN occupied the Executive Mansion for his headquarters. Very little property, either public or private, was destroyed. The State-house was left standing, though the rebels declare that it was much mutilated. The sudden absquatulation of the rebel Legislature disgusted our troops. The members, with Gov. BROWN, left in great haste on the 18th. some for Macon, some for Augusta, and many on foot, there not being Confederate currency enough in Milledgeville to hire a conveyance. Two members paid $1,000 to be carried a distance of eight miles. Gov. BROWN took the public funds, the public archives, his private carriage and his "garden sass," (so said the Savannah *Republican*,) and fled to Macon, where he opened headquarters in the City Hall, and issued a proclamation. He left three thousand muskets and several thousand pounds of powder belonging to the State of Georgia, which our troops destroyed. Some of our troops perpetrated a very handsome travestie upon the proceedings of the fleeing Legislature. They met at the State House, elected a Speaker and a Clerk, and were introducing bills and resolutions at a furious rate, when a courier rushed in, breathless with haste, and shouted "the Yankees are coming!" whereupon the members dispersed in the most panic-stricken manner, causing an immense deal of amusement.

Milledgeville was pretty thoroughly stripped of provisions, as the main portion of the army encamped in that vicinity three days. Every horse and mule that could be found were taken, and the rebels said that there was no use in hiding anything, for "the Yankees would be sure to find it." The exhortations of the rebel papers, politicians and others who had nothing to lose, to burn and destroy supplies, had no effect. Everybody waited to see his neighbor begin, and entertained the hope that he, at least, might possibly escape without loss. On November 25, the Mayor of Milledgeville sent by courier to Macon, a dispatch begging the people there to send the citizens of Milledgeville meat and provisions, as they were utterly destitute.

THE CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS.

Of the conduct of our troops on the march and at Milledgeville, the rebel accounts widely differ. Many assert that the men were under strict discipline, and respected persons and private dwellings. Of course, foraging being allowed under general orders, everything *eatable* was taken by the soldiers. But several valiant rebels, who ran away from home, when they returned wrote ferocious letters to the rebel papers, detailing with an attempt at particulars, several alleged outrages upon ladies. Indeed, one of these writers, who said his blood ran *cold*, as he tried to "*fire* the Southern heart," asserted that our men "ravished some of the nicest ladies of Milledgeville." Of course, there is little truth in any such statements, and that little may be aptly illustrated from *Don Juan*—

> "Also the voices of some middle-aged,
> Were heard to murmur 'mid the dreadful din,
> (Virgins of fifty were these birds long caged,)
> *Wherefore the ravishing did not begin!*"

SHERMAN's army consumed just one week in moving from Atlanta to Milledgeville, the average distance being 95 miles. The movement was deliberate, and fully up to the marching orders. The only resistance met with was that on the right flank of HOWARD's column, where COBB and WHEELER were steadily pushed back by KILPATRICK. Gen. SLOCUM's column was unresisted, and even unmolested save by an occasional guerrilla, and the retaliation against the citizens in such cases was very severe.

THE MARCH TO MILLEN.

THE CROSSING OF THE OCONEE.

The army left Milledgeville Nov. 24, en route to Millen, through which place it passed on the evening of Dec. 2, camping in the vicinity. The distance from Milledgeville to Millen, the way SHERMAN marched, is about 74 miles, and the distance was accomplished in eight days. The main body crossed the Oconee at Milledgeville, destroying the bridge over that river, and the railroad bridge over Fisher's Creek, south of the city. A large force of cavalry demonstrated at the Central railroad bridge over the Oconee, 25 miles southeast of Milledgeville, which was defended in earth-works by the rebel Gen. WAYNE, who commanded an improvised brigade of stragglers and militia which had been picked up between Milledgeville and Augusta. This road here runs for several miles through a swamp, which borders the west bank of the Oconee, WHEELER, who had been left in the rear at Macon, took a swift circuit southward, through Twiggs, Wilkinson and Laurens Counties, and crossed the

Continued on Tenth Page.

THE HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY LITERATURE.

—Did we not, each of us, possess in our own instincts inward monitors of the course of the changing seasons and the waning year, the booksellers' shops alone, would, in their present dazzling aspect, be sufficient to remind us of the near approaching festival of Christendom—the holy season when the reconciliation of heaven and earth is symbolized by the extension of kindly sympathies and the increased glow of family affections. These emotions naturally seek expression through the interchange of gifts of whatever is rare, curious, and valuable in itself, or precious from its association with the giver, and to the gratification of tastes so laudable our storekeepers are only too happy to minister. The gauzy flutter of light Summer reading that marked the traveling season of the year at our book depots, has given place to the solid Morocco or Russia covered volumes, "rich with burnished gold," that, ranged in tempting array, appeal mutely to those who love the best literature in the best possible garb, and can imagine no present of more sterling value for the one beloved object than the book over which they have hung enamored. There is something so consonant to the physical aspect of nature and the current of human feelings in the Calendar of the Church, that it is not surprising that its holidays and festivals should be gradually working their way into the general sense of communities but partially loyal to its doctrines and ritual. Thus, "Christmas Day"—treated fifty years ago with comparative indifference and small respect—now stands between the Puritan "Thanksgiving" and the Knickerbocker "New-Year's Day," not detracting from their special observance, but tacitly felt by all to be the chief festive season of the year, and as such, the cynosure of the booksellers, jewelers and fancy goods' dealers—the subject of their cherished plans and enterprises for months past, now culminating to the light of day. Our business at present is with the book trade, and, not to be deterred from our purpose of giving a few serviceable hints to the purchasing public, we must turn an unappreciative eye to the less intellectual splendor of Broadway, that require the poet's pen and the painter's colors to do them the justice they require.

A great improvement in the national taste may be noticed by those who carry back their recollections a few years, to the days when gaudy "Books of Beauty," "Gems," "Diadems," &c., formed the class of holiday books most in demand for Christmas presents. With the increase of mental cultivation and improved taste in art, these butterflies of literature have been all swept away, while no care or expense is now thought too great to adorn some of the masterpieces that count as fixed stars in the firmament of letters, whose claim to notice is not measured by centuries.

Unquestionably the finest gift book of this season, or of any other, is the new "artists' edition" of WASHINGTON IRVING'S *Sketch Book*, prepared under the supervision of Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, at an expense exceeding *twenty thousand dollars*, a larger outlay upon a single volume than has ever before been incurred in this country. A few copies were issued last year, before the work was entirely completed; *these* sold so rapidly that the book was seen by few, and could not be said to be published. It now appears in a complete shape, with one hundred and thirty original illustrations contributed by more than fifty eminent artists, a perfect school of art, working in unison for the embellishment of our Addison and Goldsmith combined in one—WASHINGTON IRVING. Paper-maker, printer, designer, engraver, and binder, have all done their best to render this "artists' edition" a model volume; and it is a gratifying testimony to the taste which conceived it and directed its execution, that a large supply has been purchased for the London market by the eminent publishers, BELL & DALDY, so that it will in all probability become a scarce book at home. The *Sketch Book*, and the fine editions of WASHINGTON IRVING'S complete works, separately or in sets, also published by Mr. PUTNAM, are now issued conjointly with him by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 401 Broadway, where they are inspected in VANOUS' elegant styles of binding. Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON are also joint publishers of the famous "Riverside" editions of English classic authors, which owe their typographical attractions to the skill of the junior partner of the concern. The great success these fine books have met with, proves their adaptation to the wants of the community, who are no longer satisfied with mere cheapness. Messrs. H. & H. are also industrious caterers for younger persons, and have brought out a number of juvenile books in superior style. Two of them, *Cock Robin* and *A Frog He Would a Wooing Go*, illustrated by H. S. STEPHENS, are remarkable for cleverness and whimsicality, displaying more artistic talent than is usually employed on this class of books.

The special offering to Christmas made by D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, is a beautiful illustrated edition of *Christian Ballads*, by Dr. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, with seventy-five engravings, from designs by JOHN A. HOWS. The author of these exquisite poems, received with equal favor abroad and at home, is admitted to have caught more of the spirit of Holy GEORGE HERBERT and the sainted Bishop KEN than any cotemporary author. They are here presented for the first time in a shape worthy of their merit and the associations they call forth. Two other new Christian anthologies, *Lyra Anglicana* and *Lyra Americana*, edited by Rev. GEORGE RIDER, and ornamented in antique fashion, will also be found highly appropriate and seasonable volumes. The former productions of this house, *Gems from the Dusseldorf Gallery* and *New-York Picture Galleries*, those superb photographic folios, and a bewildering variety of other illustrated and richly bound books are also to be found in this colossal establishment, which has no rival in London or Paris. For solid merit and substantial use, the *New American Cyclopædia*, with its sixteen massive volumes, stands preëminent; nor with its special attraction for the politician and the historian, must the noble series of BENTON'S *Congressional History and Debates* be forgotten. In foreign books, though the variety is less ample than in the days of low duties and specie payments, Mrs. JAMESON'S *History of our Lord*, and other works on sacred art, GUSTAVE DORE'S unique *Don Quixote*, with four hundred and thirty illustrations, and other works of equal value, prove how deeply rooted is becoming the taste for graphic luxuries, and how liberally money is disbursed to procure them.

Messrs. SHELDON & Co., No. 355 Broadway, claim attention for their unrivaled edition of CHARLES DICKENS' Works in forty-eight volumes. It has been left for a foreign country to bestow the recognition of a great writer, effected by the production of the finest extant impression of his works. This Messrs. SHELDON'S edition confessedly is, nor can the reader or book collector desire anything more mechanically or artistically perfect than these easily handled and convenient volumes. MILLMAN'S *Latin Christianity*—old BURTON and MONTAIGNE with modern HALLAM, D'ISRAELI, MACAULAY, CHARLES LAMB &c., are also among the publications of this house, in the fine editions which actually put to the blush the ordinary productions of the English presses. Juvenile books have always commanded a very large share of Messrs. SHELDON'S attention. "Oh, would I were a boy again," is a natural and impromptu expression of feeling that their attractive list calls forth, though a boy might be well grown up toward manhood before exhausting the infinite variety they offer. ABBOTT'S "Rollo Books, Stories and Travels" alone, amounting to thirty-six volumes, without counting his "Florence" and "Hallie" stories, each in six volumes. Peter Parley's and T. S. ARTHUR'S Juvenile Series need no recommendation. The ever-welcome "Aunt Fanny" also presents her young friends (who retain a vivid recollection of her "Night Caps" and "Mitten" books) with the "Pop-Gun Stories," a name to make the schoolboy's "heart leap up," (like WORDSWORTH'S at the sight of a rainbow.) Unlike the actual "popguns," however, these stories have sense as well as sound, and are charged with morals as admirable as the enforcement of them is winning to the juvenile mind.

—Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street, offers, among illustrated books, improved editions of the ever-popular "Folk Songs," and "Bitter Sweet," by Dr. HOLLAND. The "Folk Songs" was prepared with an unusual degree of care for the especial purpose that it should contain *everybody's* favorite poem—a true book for the people—and it certainly attains its object more readily than other collection ever brought together. The graphic embellishments are worthy of the literature that they are wedded to, and the volume will long remain a specimen of enlightened taste and liberal expenditure. Dr. HOLLAND is too firmly accepted as the Laureate of New-England, who, with a master's hand, brings out the poetry, latent beneath her stern skies and toil-worn households, to need commendation at this time. His *Bitter Sweet* aims at and achieves the noblest office of poetry, gilding the every-day joys and sorrows of life with a light not of this world. Mr. SCRIBNER has also produced a series of handsome octavo library books that any publisher might be proud of, as Mr. MARSH'S *Lectures on Language, Old English Literature*, and *Man and Nature*; MAINE'S *Ancient Law*; Dean STANLEY'S *Eastern and Jewish Churches*; CRAIK'S *History of English Literature*, CONYBEARE & HOWSON'S *St. Paul*, Dr. SHEDD'S *History of Christian Doctrine*, &c. These, when substantially clad by the art of the bookbinder, form volumes for presents of enduring and increasing value. An elegant little educational adjunct, *The Magnetic Globe*, also published by him, attracts great notice, as in an unpretending and ingenious manner it forcibly illustrates some of the ideas of physical geography most difficult of comprehension by youth. At the same establishment, the choice stock of Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co. will be found to contain some of the richest and most beautiful of the limited number of fine English books now in the market. *Pictures of English Life*, a new folio volume just received. JOHN GILBERT'S spirited colored drawings, illustrative of "Shakespeare's Songs." The illustrated *Ingoldsby Legends*, "The Book of Early English Poetry," and many others, show the wealth of artistic enrichment and general perfection of "getting up" that we have been accustomed to regard as characteristic of English books. This firm are also agents for the fine Oxford edition of standard devotional books, and the publications of most of the important English houses.

True to the well known specialite of his predecessors, Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & Co., Mr. JAMES MILLER, at No. 522 Broadway, offers the largest assortment of juvenile books to be found in the city, including both those of his own production and the issues of other houses. These do not constitute his whole claim to attention. His stock of finely bound literature, especially of poetical and Belles Lettres books, commencing with his own editions of Mrs. BROWNING'S works, and including all the Boston impressions of TICKNOR & FIELDS, LITTLE, BROWN & Co., &c., is complete and well selected. He also publishes some elegant pictorial works, as "The Cooper Gallery," by DARLEY; GOODRICH'S "Court of Napoleon;" GRANDVILLE'S "Flowers Personified," with fifty colored plates, &c. Mr. HENRY KERNOT, so long and favorably known in the Broadway book trade, is now to be found at Mr. MILLER'S, and will be happy to impart to his friends the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

The publications of Mr. JAS. G. GREGORY, of No. 540 Broadway, are characterized by good taste and fine execution. They have another quality, worth remembering even in these days, when every one is popularly supposed to be rolling in riches, in spite of stringent personal experience that there are a few exceptions to this rule. Mr. GREGORY'S books are of moderate price, and, therefore, fitted for those who do *not* want to pay out a small fortune while fulfilling the dictates of liberality. ALFRED B. STREET'S poem, *Forest Pictures in the Adirondacks*, illustrated by JOHN A. HOWS, who absolutely reads in the solitudes of the pathless woods, is a volume of truly national inspiration in every detail. It forms an elegant small quarto, appropriately bound. "War Lyrics," as illustrated by DARLEY, offers a combination of poetry and painting, sufficiently spirited to stir the dullest blood with remembrance of what our fellow-citizens and kinsmen are acting and enduring in their country's cause. In juvenile books Mr. GREGORY has inaugurated a new style. His "Little Red Riding Hood," with poetry by R. H. STODDARD, and illustrations by ALFRED FREDERICKS, is the finest specimen of color printing applied to book embellishment ever executed here. The author has treated the old nursery legend in a style of charming lightness and grace. HAWTHORNE'S "Snow Image" lends itself admirably as a juvenile book of the highest class to Mr. WATERMAN'S colored drawings, reproduced with great felicity in perfect *fac simile*. "Golden Leaves from the Poets," to solace their readers, and "Spectropia" to frighten them with "ghosts everywhere," head a long list of equally attractive volumes from the same prolific source.

—The house of THOMAS NELSON & SONS No. 137 Grand-street, operates extensively at each extremity of the intellectual scale. Bibles and children's toy books are the two chief articles of their extensive stock, though the intermediate space is occupied with a choice variety of miscellaneous books, including the fine English editions of the ever-popular *Cotta Family* and other writings of the same authoress. In the large collection of Oxford Bibles, from the magnificent royal folio, rich in morocco and mediæval gold-worked clasps, &c., to the neat and serviceable duodecimos, retailing for less than a dollar, every taste and rate of expenditure may be suited. The toy books, colored cards, landscape views, &c., of this house are in immense demand, and demonstrate the extensive trade that is commanded by articles of universal consumption, when at once good and cheap.

Mr. CARLETON, No. 413 Broadway, follows up his splendid success with *Les Miserables*, by a handsome holiday edition of that *chef d'œuvre* of Victor HUGO'S, in two royal octave volumes on fine paper. He also publishes a noble quarto that should be dear to the heart of every New-Yorker. *The Central Park in Photograph*, superbly bound in morocco and containing fifty views, depicting with the fidelity of nature itself the romantic scenery of that highly-favored locality, where art is worthily employed in heightening the attractions of natural scenery. The works of A. S. ROWE, for whom Mr. CARLETON publishes, are among the best books for boys in the world, and many others of his numerous list, which includes Mrs. LEE HENTZ'S works, the writings of the author of *Rutledge*, &c., are in steady demand as presents of a superior order.

Any reference to the book establishment which dominates "like a colossus" over Franklin-square and its neighborhood, recalls to mind the immense book resources of Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS in every department of literature. Their two latest publications, though perhaps not prepared with special reference to the season, have many claims to notice superior to some put forward by professed Gift Books. We allude to the work of singular fascination for all lovers of adventure, Capt. CHARLES FRANCIS HALL'S narrative of his search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, *Arctic Researches, and Life among the Esquimaux*. The thrilling narrative of the author affords subjects for one hundred illustrations from his original sketches and photographs, and the whole volume is as handsome a one as befits a book of its intense interest. *Queens of Song*, Messrs. HARPERS' last publication, is devoted to the loves and achievements of the Heroines of the Lyric Stage, which are narrated with taste, research, and sympathetic feeling, by the authoress, Miss CLAYTON, and the volume is an attractive one, though the portrait illustrations leave something to be desired, and are scarcely equal to the occasion.

—The new store of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 770 Broadway, is well known as the up-town depot for lovers of literature, who are always sure of finding there whatever is most desirable in the special departments of the trade. Theological and Sabbath School books form one great staple of Mr. RANDOLPH'S business, but a recent elegantly illustrated floral work which he has published—*Flowers from My Garden*, with plates colored after nature—shows that he bears in mind the wants of holiday customers, who will derive pleasure from an inspection of his varied and tastefully selected stock.

—Messrs. DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-street, have earned the enduring gratitude of the rising generation, or perhaps we should say the more prominent masculine half of it, by the care and attention they have lavished on the production of *The American Boy's Book of Sports and Games*. It is a perfect juvenile classic. If boys were allowed to select only *one book*, all would choose this, and so find themselves in possession of an encyclopedia of knowledge truly useful, because the practice of its precepts will tend to make them stout, hearty, manly men. It is not confined, however, to athletic exercises, but includes amusements with pets, play-room games, evening diversions, and whatsoever most delights the active minds of youth. *Seven hundred* engravings illustrate the text, and the mechanical execution of the book is as perfect as if the tastes of the *seniors* instead of the *juniors*, had been consulted.

—The fine editions of *Praed's Poems*, Prof. WILSON'S *Life*, and *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Dr. DORAN'S works, the illustrated *Poe's Poems*, and other standard books, published by Mr. W. J. WIDDLETON, No. 17 Mercer-street, are well known and appreciated by purchasers. Of Dr. DORAN'S last work—*Annals of the Stage*—he has had struck off a few copies on large paper, and illustrated with photographs from choice pictures, that are beautiful specimens of the perfection reached by the modern style of book manufacture.

—Outside of New-York, the only contributions to illustrated literature that remain to be taken account of, are derived from Boston, and there, more especially, from the house of Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS. The issues of this well-known firm, who rank, *par excellence*, as *the* belles-lettres publishers of the country, are generally brought out in a style of chaste adornment as free from gaudiness as from any approach to sordid economy, which makes *any one* of them a fitting book for presentation uses. This year, however, they have produced a volume that challenges competition with any predecessor. Their "author's edition" of TENNYSON'S new poem, *Enoch Arden*, forms an elegant volume in small quarto. It is illustrated with twenty beautiful engravings on wood, drawn by four of the most eminent and rising members of the new world of American art—LA FARGE, VEDDER, HENNESSY and DARLEY. In addition to these are two steel plates, representing the author and his home in the Isle of Wight. The embellishments display a degree of careful and correct art workmanship most creditable to all concerned in the enterprise. The volume will be eagerly scanned in Europe, and will be regarded unquestionably as the most original and conscientious specimen of illustrated literature that has yet been sent across the Atlantic. At the selling price (two dollars) the volume is a miracle of cheapness, and will shortly be a scarce book. Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS have also issued for the present season a cheerful little tome of humorous poetry, by that master of the risible muscles, JOHN G. SAXE. His *Clever Stories of Many Nations* have the true ring of their author's verse, and are fitly accompanied by CHAMPNEY'S whimsical drawings, excellently rendered on wood. Mrs. CHILDS' *Looking Toward Sunset*; Mrs. JAMESON'S *Sacred and Legendary Art*; the whole series of "Blue and Gold Books;" Capt. MAYNE REID'S tales of heroism and adventure — the delight of youth — are only a very few of the appropriate books for the season furnished by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS' list, and to be procured of all respectable booksellers. Still another illustrated edition of TENNYSON'S *Enoch Arden* comes to us from Boston, issued by the house of J. E. TILTON & Co., a firm that the immense circulation of *Cudjo's Cave* has made every one acquainted with. Judging simply by the facts before the public, the undertaking an edition of a book already—by the courtesy of the trade and the author's express desire—in the possession of another firm, seems to be a backward step in the annals of American publishing—an example that if generally followed would lead to a universal destruction of confidence, and a revival of the state of anarchy we have of late years happily escaped from. Messrs. TILTON'S *Enoch Arden* is illustrated with thirty-three designs by BILLINGS. They are pleasing in character, and appeal to the tastes of a wide class. The book is beautifully printed, and altogether a very creditable specimen of embellished literature. Messrs. TILTON are also largely engaged in pictorial enterprises; their exquisite little illuminated drawings of birds, flowers, landscapes, &c., are found in all stores throughout the length and breadth of the land. They have lately produced on a larger scale two finely colored plates, "American Game," highly suggestive of good things at these festival times, and worthy to rank as works of art. The series of their "Boy Books" has just received an addition, *The Tailor Boy*, founded on the juvenile adventures of our next respected Vice-President.

We have thus run hastily through some of the more prominent features of the Holiday Book trade. More ample space, even, would fail to do it the justice it deserves, both as an increasing branch of commerce and as a means of heightening the standard of general culture.

FINE ARTS.

A GERMAN PICTURE GALLERY.—As the holidays approach it is natural that our picture galleries and art emporiums should display unusual signs of animation. Paintings have long since taken their place as a favorite means of exchange between friends who desire to be remembered with the season. And in truth there is something both practical and poetic in this giving of genuine works of art instead of a trumpery exchange of mere articles of *vertu*. Almost any one would prefer to have a specimen of a painter who tinges the imagination with a sense of truth obtained in the contemplation of nature, rather than possess a thing of patchwork and mere mechanical skill, tawdry to-day and useless to-morrow. The desire for pictures, owing to this or some other cause, is undoubtedly on the increase. At the present moment, three extensive galleries are open to the public, and in each instance without the exaction of an admission fee. The first is GOUPIL'S well-known establishment, at the corner of Ninth-street and Broadway. The collection is both varied and extensive. Without being limited to the French school, it is yet a better exponent of it than any other, and, in fact, contains many charming specimens by its ablest masters. A recent addition is from the easel of GEROME—one of the few paintings from his brush in this country. It is of small size, and the subject does not appeal to the popular fancy, but it is a marvelous specimen of minute work. Every line is essential to the truth, and not a superfluous speck is inserted for mere effect. The drawing is faultless, and the harmony of colors perfect. Mr. KNOEDLER selected the picture while he was in Europe last year; also many others, by well-known names, notably by FICHEL, ED. FRERE, WILLEMS, MERLE, LAMBINET, and others. They are mostly of small size, and eminently suitable for presents. A few doors below GOUPIL'S is another picture gallery, owned by Mr. SNEDECOR, and recently redecorated in handsome style. Mr. SNEDECOR possesses a good collection of paintings, many of them by American artists, but the majority belong, like those at GOUPIL'S, to the modern French school. There is a slight admixture of German pictures—none of them of any particular importance.

A few years ago there was a regular and permanent exhibition of paintings by Dusseldorf artists in this city. It was viewed with much favor by *connoisseurs*, and even after it was broken up by the ruthless hammer of the auctioneer, it supplied the country with a splendid series of photographic souvenirs, recalling pleasant memories of many of Germany's first works. Since then the artists have had no place of their own, and, in fact, have been peremptorily, but politely, thrust out of the way by dainty professors of the French school. This is much to be regretted, for whatever may be the faults of the Teuton painters in the way of hardness of coloring, and queer choice of subjects, they certainly do not err on the subject of idle prettiness or excessive over-elaboration—faults which RUSKIN declares to be the invariable forerunners of decay. A fine, healthy sentiment pervades the better class of German pictures. They are strong and direct in their appeals to human nature, and have something of a purpose in them. We are glad, then, to be able to announce a new collection by Dusseldorf painters, especially as it promises to become speedily extensive, and to a certain extent permanent. The pictures are exhibited in the Crayon Gallery, No. 756 Broadway They have been brought to this country by Mr. NOELLE, and are, like those at GOUPIL'S & SNEDECOR'S, intended for sale. Most of the better known masters are represented. There are remarkably fine works, also, by younger and less known men. The collection is quite large, but impresses us in every way as being interesting and valuable.

Prof. CARL HUEBNER contributes three of his characteristic works. The largest is called the "Pastor's Farewell to the German Emigrants," and represents a venerable clergyman taking leave of a portion of his flock. The scene is outside the village church, and its realization is full of subdued sentiment and honest feeling. It is more carefully finished than the majority of HUEBNER'S productions. The other pictures by this artist are in a lighter mood, and exhibit a remarkable degree of strength in the drawing and warmth in the color. They are called "Grandmama's Birthday" and "Grandpapa's Pet." The figure of the grandmother is thrown into a most beautiful and subdued light, and is eminently suggestive of the peaceful repose of a well-spent life, and the genial atmosphere that ever surrounds it. The remainder of the composition is not equally good, but it tells the story with directness, and that simplicity—amounting almost to bluntness—which is ever a characteristic of strong natures. In the companion picture the figures are even more marked, and the happiness of an entire household is joyously reflected in every countenance. Social life is an inexhaustible topic with German artists. There are many illustrations of it in the present collection. We lack space to more than refer to a specimen or two. A painting by INGENNEY, called "After the Thunderstorm," is a very pretty and graceful subject, although the details are somewhat too crowded. It represents a barefooted, blue-eyed and flaxen-haired lassie walking through her pet flower garden after a storm, and observing for the first time the havoc it has occasioned. The expression of the face is extremely good, and the texture of the flesh is excellent throughout. A thoroughly happy idea is elsewhere fully realized by MOSELAGEN. It depicts a rustic servant girl standing near a porch and engaged in polishing her pots and pans. A brass coffee pot has just felt the friction of her healthy hands. She is holding it up in the sunlight, and converting it into a mirror for the admiration of her own ruddy charms. The picture possesses power, dramatic vivacity and conscientiousness of detail. The coloring is extremely good, and the drawing unrestrained and pleasing. It is called "Industry's Mirror," and is certainly one of the most popular pictures in the gallery. The "Letter-writer," by ALOYS SCHMIDT, is another charming subject, not unworthy of the pencil of MEYER VON BREMEN. "The Quarrel at the Well, or Who Speaks First," is a capital morceau of rural characterization by SCHEX—an artist of repute. Near to SCHMIDT'S "Letter-writer" is another picture (by the same artist, if we remember rightly,) called "The Love-Letter." It represents a girl reading an epistle from her sweetheart—his "photo." is on the table—and being detected in the act by grandmama, who enters stealthily from behind. The expression on the two countenances is good. In a more comic way, TOUSSAINT and HAHN particularly distinguish themselves.

There are a few landscapes of unexceptionable merit. Among these must be included the four exhibited by von FRANKEN. The subjects are peculiar—being derived from the Caucasus—but the handling is masterly. The variety in each picture, the lively sense of color, the precise but never-tedious knowledge which the artist exhibits are truly remarkable. Less warm in tone, but hardly inferior in other particulars, are the Italian subjects of J. W. LINDLAR. Of Winter landscapes, there are several. The best is by HENRY LOT, a solid artist who has carried his studies into every branch of painting, and is now almost without an equal in several of its most prized departments. The "Landscape in Winter" is a grand work, and displays LOT'S facility, not merely in depicting the huge skeleton's of leafless trees, but in representing figures and animals under the influence of Winter cold. The laying out of the picture is large and comprehensive, and to the smallest particular it is faithfully executed.

We have reserved half a dozen pictures for after reference. They are by LACKENWITZ, BECKER, SELL, JACOBSON and KELS. It will be seen, by what we have already written, that the gallery is eminently worthy of public attention. It contains a larger proportion of good pictures than almost any recent collection we have been called upon to notice.

THE WEED-OPDYKE LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. Thurlow Weed.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning. There was the usual large attendance in court.

Wm. F. Brooks, called for the defence, was examined by Mr. Pierrepont. I know Mr. Opdyke and Mr. McNeil; I procured the gun contract in question from the Government; Mr. McNeil was with me in Washington when I made it; I represented the patentees; the royalty was to be paid to me, as their representative.

Q.—On the 1.050 which were made and delivered to the Government, what was your royalty? A.—In the original contract the royalty was $6 50 on each gun; the contract was for 10,000 guns; I made it with McNeil, as agent of Hendrickson; subsequently that contract was turned over into another; the royalty was then reduced to $3 50; after the first contract had run out, I had it renewed, and in consideration of the renewal, I had to reduce the price $3; on the first 500 delivered, the royalty was $6 50 each, amounting to $3,250; on the balance, 6,550 guns, the royalty was $3 50 each, amounting to $22,925, making $26,175; under our contract, the royalty was due us when the Government paid for the guns—not till then; my contract with McNeil was for 10,000 guns; after the fire occurred, the remaining 3,000 guns were not made; I never got any royalty on these.

Q.—How much did you receive? A.—I received $11,068 as royalty; $7,500 of this I received at the time of making the contract; subsequently I received $2,068 in money; I received the $7,500 from McNeil, the $2,068 from Marston; subsequently I received $1,500 from Mr. Opdyke, but that was not in connection with this gun contract; it was a private matter, but merged into this finally; it was a payment on the royalty, by turning a debt between us; deducting from $26,175 the sum of $11,068 paid, leaves $15.107.

Q.—That, then, was the amount that you claimed on the guns which were paid for? A.—Yes, if the guns had been delivered to the Government; this does not include the 7,000 guns not made; I saw Mr. Opdyke in relation to it; had not much to say to him; my conversation was mostly with Mr. Farley; my first interview was with Farley; I met him once or twice at his office in Wall-street; our next interview was at Mr. Opdyke's; I went up for the purpose of making a settlement with them; I think it was in November 1863; I knew the city had paid; I saw it in the papers; Mr. Opdyke was present a short time.

Q.—What was there said about its being a losing or gaining matter? A.—It was my impression at the time, made upon me by the conversation with Mr. Farley, that if it was not a losing matter, it was not a making matter; this conversation occurred at Mr. Opdyke's house; Mr. Opdyke was not present during all of it; I was conversing with Mr. Farley, and Mr. Opdyke came in the latter part of the evening; after he came we had little to say; I simply suggested that I thought, under the circumstances, I should receive $10,000 in consideration of giving up the contract, and not obliging them to go on with it; they thought that was too much; the reason they gave me why they could not pay me $10,000 was that the money was not made; we parted at that; I subsequently called on Mr. Farley; he offered me $5,000 to annul the obligation between us, which I accepted, and I got the money on the 4th of December, 1863; the contract was then annulled, and I think I handed it to Mr. Farley.

Q.—Wen you took the $5,000, did Farley or Opdyke tell you what they had got from the city? A.—No, they did not; I knew the published statement of what they had received.

Q.—Did you know that they had been paid by the city on the basis of the same price that the Government would have paid if they had been completed? A.—I did not; for the $5,000 I gave them a release in full of everything; that is all I got; I represented the whole of the patentees.

Q.—When you made this settlement, and received $5,000, would you have done that if you had known that they had received from the city, on the same basis as though they had delivered the guns to the Government?

Mr. Field objected, as immaterial.

Mr. Evarts said it was offered to exclude any conclusion that the witness settled for the royalties, knowing they had collected them from the city.

The Court ruled out the evidence. There is no point in the libel that implies that Mr. Opdyke has cheated the witness, or wronged him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field.—The gun contracted for was a very good gun, fully worth all the Government gave for it; can't say if Mr. Farley thought he was at liberty to stop making the guns when he pleased; I thought the contract obliged them to make the whole 10,000; I do not think I asked him to go on after the destruction of the building; I told him I expected he would go on and finish it up; can't recollect his answer; I knew when the claim against the city was being made out; I had no conversation with Mr. Opdyke or Mr. Farley about it; did not know the principle on which it was made out; I thought I had nothing to do with it; the whole contract should have been completed by the 1st. of Nov. 1863; I think I claimed from Farley at one time the royalty on all the guns charged to the city; I saw the number charged in a published document; I saw how it was made out, before I got my pay.

Q.—Before you went to Mr. Farley, you knew exactly what Mr. Opdyke had got and what he had got it for? A.—Yes, sir.

Re-direct—By Mr. Pierrepont.

Q.—Did you look into the agreement enough to know the principle upon which it was made up? A.—No, sir; I did not know the details; I saw the sum in the account, but did not know how they arrived at it. [Book shown witness by Mr. Field.] I saw the details so far as they were published in this book, before I got my pay [account on page 9 read in evidence from printed book.]

Amor J. Williamson, sworn, examined by counsel for defendant—I have been acquainted with the plaintiff six years; during the fall of 1861 I saw him nearly every day; for the last three years I have seen very little of him; I have known McNeil very well for ten years; I have seen him almost daily for the last three years; there was a time when I supposed McNeil was very intimate with the plaintiff, judging from what I heard him say, and the fact that he brought frequent messages to me from the plaintiff; I was at other times sent by Opdyke to communicate with McNeil; Opdyke was run for Mayor in 1859 and defeated, and in 1861 and elected; Andrews took his place as Surveyor before Opdyke was elected; some ten days or two weeks prior to Andrews getting his appointment, I met McNeil, about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning; he said to me that Opdyke desired me to go with him (McNeil) and see Andrews that evening, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway; I inquired what the particular business was; he told me that Andrews was willing to do something for Opdyke's benefit if Opdyke would interest himself in his behalf for the purpose of securing the office of Surveyor of the port of New-York; that he was willing to raise $10,000 out of the Custom-house, and Opdyke desired me to go with him and ascertain whether Andrews would fairly carry out this proposition; in consequence of that meeting, I went to the place; it was an oyster-saloon; we went into one of the private rooms, Andrews, McNeil and myself; I believe the first thing in order was a bottle of champaign; after talking for awhile, McNeil said to Andrews, "It is about time now to commence business." I had no part in the conversation up to this time; he said, "Now I understand you are willing, if Opdyke gets you the office of Surveyor, to raise $10,000 out of the Custom-house, to support his election for the Mayoralty next Fall." Andrews says, "Yes," and not only that, but he was a friend of Opdyke, and would do everything in his power to secure his election—raise even more money to secure it, or do anything that he could do; I suppose we were there about an hour; that is the substance; after the interview was over, McNeil inquired whether I was satisfied; I told him I thought Andrews would carry it out, he seemed to be very earnest about it and in good faith; he then requested me to call on Opdyke next morning and tell him that it was all right.

Q.—As you parted at the door, what was said? A.—I think we parted in the saloon; I have no recollection of anything occurring at the door; in the morning I called on Opdyke; I found him in his private office at the store; I told him I had been to see Andrews, as I understood, at his request, and the matter was entirely satisfactory; I believed Andrews would carry out in good faith, what he proposed to do; he made no reply that I recollect, or simply "yes"; I think he simply quietly bowed his head (making a motion); I do not know that there was anything to be said; somewhere about two weeks after that Andrews came to my office and said he had got the appointment, and thanked me for my supposed agency.

Q.—What did Opdyke say, if anything, in regard to his having another candidate? A.—There was nothing said, at that interview, on the subject; I had a conversation with Opdyke some time previous to that—I do not know how long—in which he spoke of his support of Stanton for that office.

Q.—Did he say anything about Secretary Chase? A.—He said, among other things, that he did not suppose that Mr. Chase, who was his friend, would make any appointment here without consulting him in reference to it.

Q.—What led to his saying that? A.—This conversation was in reference to Wakeman and Stanton; Andrews' name had come up, and he spoke of him as a probable compromise candidate, as the others, probably, could not be appointed; I think I objected to Andrews at that time, and told him I did not think it was safe.

Q.—Had Opdyke been nominated then? A.—He had not; we supposed we had the thing fixed, though it was still in doubt.

Q.—After his election, did you go to see him; if so, state what occurred on the subject of Andrews, or the money. A.—The only thing I recollect touching that subject, was a conversation at his store, I think, in which he complained of the Custom-house not having raised the money which they had agreed to; my recollection is that he said they had only raised $7,000 or $7,500, whereas, "As you know," he said, "they agreed to raise $10,000."

Q.—Were you at Mr. Opdyke's house after the fire, and did you meet Mr. Weed there? A.—I was; but I understand myself to be under obligation not to refer to what occurred; I went to a meeting where all the parties present agreed that whatever occurred should be left out.

Q.—Who put you under obligation of secrecy? A.—I think it was my own suggestion, as a friend of both parties; I am not sure; I know that we all agreed to it.

Mr. Field—We release the witness from the obligation.

Q.—Now state what occurred. A.—There was a discussion between McNeil and Opdyke as to a disputed claim; McNeil claimed that Opdyke was to pay him a certain amount on a certain basis, whereas Opdyke objected that it was not according to agreement; McNeil went on and made his statement; I do not know whether Opdyke commenced, or McNeil, but each went on to tell his story; I supposed I was sitting as a kind of judge, to see if we could not reconcile this thing; before they got through, however, the interview broke up in jawing; McNeil was very much excited, and said some hard things against Opdyke, and left the house; I followed him to the door and tried to get him to come back, but did not succeed; I did not hear McNeil's testimony.

Q.—Two or three weeks ago were you present at the Fifth Avenue Hotel when the subject of the McNeil was up? A.—I was.

Q.—Was that under injunction of secrecy? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Who were present? A.—Opdyke, Henderson and Farley, and, I believe, for a few moments, one of Opdyke's sons; this power of attorney is in my hand-writing; Farley drew it and I copied it.

Q.—Did Hendrickson say anything about McNeil's being unlikely to execute this power, if so, what? A.—I do not recollect; this paper was drawn up for the purpose of completing the assignment, making it more perfect, as I understood; there was something said—I do not know whether by myself or Hendrickson—about McNeil not being satisfied with this settlement—might refuse to sign.

Q.—In reply to that did Opdyke say anything, if so, what? A.—I think he suggested that McNeil might be told that this was necessary to enable Hendrickson to go on with the suit.

Q.—Did Opdyke at any time say anything to you in relation to any difficulty about getting this money out of the Custom-house? A.—He did; I am not sure but what it was at the same time, (in 1861;) he claimed that Barney had treated him very unhandsomely in refusing to hand the money over to him direct—that he required the signature of the Treasurers of the different organizations, whereas he himself had advanced money which this was to reimburse—advanced it to the general committees; that was in addition to his assessment.

Q.—Was anything said about Ulman in any of those conversations—any share he was to have in it? A.—I do not recollect his name being mentioned.

Q.—Were you present at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the Saturday evening when Hendrickson was there, before this power of attorney was drawn? A.—I was not; I was there on the day preceding—on Sunday, when I wrote that power.

Q.—Was anything then said about a previous conversation that occurred between Hendrickson, Opdyke and Farley? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Was there anything said about discovering proofs that were not discovered before? A.—There was something said about $1,500 that Farley had discovered; it was something that Opdyke and Hendrickson had been talking about before I came in; Opdyke said he was willing to allow it in the settlement, provided, in examining his books next day, he found it to be correct.

Q.—Do you know how this money was brought from the Custom-House to Opdyke? Did he tell you? A.—No, Sir

Q.—Did he tell you about going there after it? A.—I think he spoke of having called on Barney in reference to it, and he refused to pay it, and required the signatures or receipts from the treasurers of the different organizations to whom Opkyke had paid it.

Q.—Is there anything more on either of these subjects that I have omitted? A.—Nothing, I think.

Cross-examined.—Q.—At the interview at Opdyke's house between you, him and McNeil, did not Opdyke offer to give McNeil in settlement all the money he had advanced with interest up to that time, and all the profits? A.—He did.

Q.—That was a distinct, positive offer made by him to McNeil at the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was before any suit was commenced by McNeil? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was not the injunction of secrecy suggested in consequence of a suit being possible or probable, so that nothing should be said by which you should be made a witness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the interview on Sunday, did not Opdyke appeal to you in the presence of Hendrickson, whether he had not made precisely that offer to McNeil before the suit was brought? A.—He did.

Q.—And did you not say to Hendrickson that he had? A.—I did.

Q.—How did Hendrickson happen to go to Opdyke to settle? A.—I suppose he went at my suggestion. I was subpœnaed as a witness by Hendrickson on the Saturday before the trial, and after receiving it I suggested to Hendrickson the possibility of settling without going to trial; I was anxious to avoid being a witness, and I requested permission to go and see Opdyke, and see if I could not arrange an interview; I did so, and Opdyke consented to see him that evening; Hendrickson went to see him, so he said, and he told me he wanted me to go next day, at the request of Opdyke, to his house, and see the thing settled; I went, and found Hendrickson and Opdyke there.

Q.—Opdyke had not made any approaches to make a settlement? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did he not tell you at that interview at the hotel that he would still carry out that offer, and he would not pay one single cent more? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he refuse to pay any interest from October, the time from which he had originally offered to pay it? A.—There was some dispute about interest; I did not wholly understand what it was; they settled without allowing it.

Q.—Did not Opdyke say he would not settle without having a release from Mr. and Mrs. McNeil and Hendrickson? A.—I don't recollect the statement as strong as that; it was considered desirable, but not, as I understood, absolutely necessary.

Q.—Did not the suggestion about McNeil being unwilling to sign come from you? A.—I do not think it did; though we were all interested in whatever was done, Opdyke suggested, when it was supposed there would be some difficulty, that McNeil might be induced to sign this paper on the supposition that it was to be used in the suit on the following day; I coincided; I supposed there would be difficulty in getting him to sign.

Q.—Did you suppose McNeil had any interest himself in the matter? A.—I did not know how far he might have an interest behind Hendrickson; Hendrickson had power to settle.

Q.—The only interview you had with Opdyke about Andrews getting his office was after the meeting at the oyster saloon? A.—That was the only time I had anything to do with getting the appointment; we may have talked about it on other occasions.

Q.—Was there anything said or done by Opdyke that in your judgment was in any way improper, in which you were connected? (Objected to; question allowed for the purpose of impeachment; exception taken.) A.—I have never supposed so.

Q.—Has it not been the uniform custom to collect moneys of the employes of the Government? A.—We uniformly call upon them; we do not always get it; it is customary to collect at all elections from the Custom-house, by whichever party the offices are held.

Q.—Was Opdyke nominated before or after the November election? A.—After, I think; he was nominated by two political organizations; I was not concerned with any of the committees of nomination.

Q.—Do you know that he declined for some days to accept? A.—I do not recollect; it may have been so.

Q.—After his acceptance, was there an assessment made upon Opdyke? A.—I do not know of my own knowledge, though I have every reason to believe it was so; I was treasurer; the money advanced, I understood, was to the political committees; I do not know the sum; it was large, some $7,000 or $8,000; I have been Tax Commissioner for some years; McNeil has been assessor under me, and we have been in the same office for a number of years; I do not think I introduced him to Opdyke; it may be so; I have introduced many to him; I think McNeil went to Albany, with others, to get the law passed extending the Tax Commissioners' term of office.

Q.—Did he not use all his efforts, as a member, to pass the bill in the next Legislature, after lobbying for it the year before? (Objected to—excluded—exception taken.)

Q.—Did you not know that Andrews had no power over the majority of the officers in the Custom-house? A.—I did not; I did not know the number of officials; I always supposed there were more in the Custom-house proper than under the surveyor; I know nothing about how the assessments are made there.

Redirect.—The amount that Opdyke made up that he claimed was due to McNeil, was about $7,000 principal and interest, and about $1,100 as profits, which he said he was willing to give McNeil—the entire profits; Opdyke advanced his money to the committee; the treasurer of one of the organizations the day before the election came with Opdyke's check; the Custom-house had failed to respond to make up that money; it was to be repaid to Opdyke.

Q.—How much besides those advances which were paid to him did he pay out of his own pocket? A.—I can only answer for myself; I took him bills to the amount of $4,000 which he paid; what he paid to the treasurer of the General Committee I do not know; I have always understood it was $1,000—his assessment in one of the committees.

Q.—Did he afterward tell you he had got it? A.—I do not know that he ever did; my information on that was derived from other parties that he had got it after a good deal of trouble from Barney.

Re-cross.—The $4,000 was a separate matter; the money refunded to him was for advances made to the committees.

Q.—At Opdyke's house did he not say he would go with McNeil to Paret, the book-keeper, and get the exact amount? A.—He did.

Robert C. Hutchings sworn—Examined by counsel for defendant.—I have been a practicing attorney since 1860; I am now Assistant-District Attorney; in 1863 I was employed by the committe of the Board of Supervisors on riot claims, to take the testimony; the claims were handed to the Comptroller and passed over to the committee; advertisements were made in the newspapers that a certain number would be examined on such a day; at first the committee commenced together, but it was found necessary to divide it; two supervisors would take one claim; there were five or six on the committee; the claim of Farley was numbered 2,008; there were about 3,000 in all; Thomas C. Field was counsel for the city; he did not act in all cases; he examined some important ones; Farley appeared when his claim came up; Supervisor Blunt asked the questions, and I wrote down the testimony; Blunt conducted the examination exclusively on the part of the city; no counsel appeared for Farley and none for the city; I knew Farley was a lawyer; I think Blunt knew it; I knew he was the Mayor's son-in-law; I think Blunt knew it; this paper (containing the testimony of Farley) was written by me; it is signed by Farley; he said, "I am the entire owner of the claim;" the committee always required the party presenting the claim to state that he was the owner; Opdyke was not examined; John W. Keen was also examined, and this is his testimony, taken by me; I was careful to read over the testimony to the witnesses; I took more care with this than any other claim, on account of its magnitude; when the claims were examined, the committee employed outside parties, insurance men, as appraisers, to examine them and report, and the committee took their recommendations and acted upon them; it was not done in this case: I suppose Blunt knew more about guns than they did; the majority were so refined; I do not know whether this omission was by direction of Blunt; the claim was allowed, being indorsed $199.700, and signed by Purdy, Oct. 14; I was present when it came before the committee; I do not remember whether that of Wakeman came at the same time; I think Opdyke was present on Wakeman's claim, also that of Brooks, the clothing man, also a portion of the time on Farley's claim; I think he voted on Wakeman's; I think the Comptroller and all the committees were present at Farley's claim: there was a discussion; Blunt said that he had examined it, and he recommended it to pass; something was said about deduction—that every claim had been reduced, and this ought to be; I think Blunt stated that it was just, as it stood; after some discussion, I think Opdyke stated that he told Farley to be very particular in making this claim out and that it not being reduced would reflect censure on the committee, more than upon himself; that he had a great many political enemies, though assuming it was indifferent to him, still it might reflect censure upon the committee; I do not recollect that anything was said about Farley's being his son-in-law; the whole claim was $207,062 21; I think the Comptroller suggested that $1,000 should be taken off; some suggested different amounts; there were no particular items figured out; there was no computation, in fact; Purdy wrote out this allowance on the outside, and it was presented to the board in the form given in the book now shown.

Cross-examined.—I was not connected then with the District-Attorney's office in August, 1863, nor with the Board of Supervisors, except in this way; I understand the Mayor and Comptroller to be members of the committee, from the fact that they were sent for at the first meeting; the report of the Special Committee to audit the claim are all similar, except the first; I have no recollection of any other member of the committee sitting to hear the testimony in this case than Mr. Blunt; I have never compared this printed report with my manuscript; I never saw it till last Friday; I recollect distinctly Farley's saying he was the owner; I am positive he used the precise words, because I was particular to see that the witness so stated; I thought it proper to be done on account of assignments of claims.

Q.—Was it not because you saw that the legal owner or representative of the claim should appear, so that when the claim was paid and the release obtained all parties would be bound by it? A.—That was the object; there were conversations between Farley and Blunt; I do not recollect any at this particular stage of the examination; I put down the answers in the language of the witness; I cannot say whether he answered yes in this instance; he exhibited some documents; I cannot say whether more than one; something was exhibited in connection with a person by the name of Marston I think; a purchase from him, I believe; I cannot recollect specifically any other paper; whether it is in the minutes I cannot recollect.

Q.—Had you not seen in the papers, at the time, that Opdyke was called the owner of the factory? A.—I had seen that; I knew also, where I lived, that it was called his armory; I think the committee had been in session from five minutes to an hour when Opdyke came in; they might have examined other claims; I do not recollect any reason being stated for sending for him; I do not know whether he came when he was sent for at the first meeting; I do not know what "assembling of guns" means; I would turn to Blunt, and ask him, "Is this testimony?" I would tell him when he was going too fast; I understood his manner very well.

Q.—Does this entry mean that the charge is $22 75, or that the workmen were paid at that? A.—I can't tell; there is nothing to enable me to say what the meaning is, except as it is here; I do not know why the appraisers did not make an examination of this claim; I should say that Mr. Blunt was a gunmaker, and was supposed to know more about guns than the appraisers; it was the duty of the appraisers to visit the premises and see what special injury had been done; they did that in Mr. Wakeman's case.

Q.—Do you think Mr. Opdyke voted on Mr. Wakeman's claim? A.—That is my impression; I don't recollect what day that claim was passed upon; I think the Comptroller voted; he was opposed to certain items in the claim; my impression is, that when the discussion of this gun claim came up, Mr. Opdyke was sent for; Mr. Blunt said he was satisfied with the claim; I do not think there was any formal vote taken until the motion upon the amount which is audited there; I do not think Mr. Opdyke was there when the vote was taken; I think he left very soon after the suggestion I have mentioned; I have no recollection of his stating he had an interest in the claim; don't recollect that he said why he withdrew; my opinion was that he did not desire to vote on it, as he was connected directly or indirectly in interest in it, Mr. Farley being his son-in-law; Mr. Opdyke said that he had a great many political and personal enemies, and that the fact of this claim not being reduced would reflect upon the committee; don't recollect his words, but my impression is that it was not so much himself as the members of the committee he thought would be censured: I recollect the claim of a man who worked in this factory for tools; I think Mr. Blunt then examined into the particulars of the destruction of the building; I don't know how long the investigation took of this Farley claim; Mr. Blunt was occupied more than one evening; we sat an hour and a half, or two hours at a time: my impression is that the meetings on this claim were not consecutive.

Redirect—It was the rule that claims should be verified by the owner, except where a party appeared by power of attorney; they were examined as to ownership, and what they paid for the property and all about their claim; I resided in the neighborhood of the factory; can't say when I first heard of its being called Opdyke's armory.

Elijah F. Purdy was sworn and examined by Mr. Evarts: Am one of the Supervisors of this county, and President of the board; have been a member of the board since its organization, in its present form, in 1857; have been reëlected for second term of six years; was President for the first two years of the organization, and then two years elapsed before I was President again; have now been President for three years; the riot of 1863 was brought to the notice of the Board of Supervisors by a communication addressed to the board by the Comptroller, which, upon my motion, was referred to a select committee on Aug. 7, 1863: resigned my place on the special committee Oct. 20, but the resignation was not accepted, and I was requested to withdraw it; did not act with the committee after the 20th of October.

Q.—When was the last meeting at which you acted? A.—It was either at the meeting at which this claim was passed, or at the meeting at which Mr. Wakeman's claim was passed.

Q.—Do you recollect whether both were present on the same day? A.—I do not; my memory is not distinct; I was under the impression that both were acted upon at the same time; I requested Mr. Hutchings to keep a record of the proceedings, when claims of so important a character as this were passed upon; he informed me that he did, but they were mislaid or lost, taken out of the box.

Q.—What is your impression that they were passed on the same, or on different days? A.—I am speaking exclusively of the action of the special committee which had their action in the room up stairs. My best impression is that these two claims were acted upon, but one was not definitely settled, but reconsidered afterward.

Q.—What part did you take in the examination or passage of this claim of George W. Field? A.—None whatever; I mean in the examination of the evidence.

Q.—When the evidence was completed, did you take any part in any discussion concerning the claim before the committee? A.—I think I did.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think it was on the day of the certificate, Oct. 14, 1863, but I am not distinct upon that point.

Q.—What occurred at that meeting which you were at, concerning that claim? A.—Mr. Blunt reported the result of his examination; myself and my colleagues, I belive, equally confided in Mr. Blunt's judgment in relation to this matter; Mr. Blunt had this matter under his entire examination; I had great confidence in Mr. Blunt's judgment, his knowledge of guns, and the value of them, and I think it was on my suggestion that this whole matter was referred to Mr. Blunt to make the examination; he made a report allowing the full amount of claim; various propositions were made to reduce it, and I think I made the inquiry whether the person appointed by the committee to examine these claims, after we had closed one examination, were to make further examination, and inquire into the facts and circumstances, and see whether the amount could be reduced, and think I was informed not.

Q.—To whom do you refer? A.—Frederick R. Ely, Richard A. Redding, the former President of an Insurance Company, and Mr. Lee had been, and Mr. Bridseye, who I had also been informed, had been formerly connected with an Insurance Company; the others I knew myself, and I think I suggested their names myself.

Q.—Was any inquiry made whether the city and county had been represented by counsel in this claim? A.—No, Sir; I think not; I do not recollect about that; Mr. Fields was employed as legal adviser of the board, and Mr. Hutchings being a member of the profession, I supposed that had been attended to; I presumed Mr. Hutchings would guard the city and county interests.

Q.—Were you aware of the fact, that counsel had been appointed to represent the county in these claims generally? A.—Certainly; Thomas C. Fields was to be the legal adviser of the board and appointed by the committee.

Q.—Did you know of Mr. Fields acting in various cases? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did the question of striking off something from Farley's claim come up, and what was said? A.—I do not remember who made the proposition; I think I stated distinctly that I could not vote for it in its present shape; it was suggested that all claims had better be passed on, on securing the sanction of all the members present; and it was assented to that a reduction should be made.

Q.—Do you remmeber anything that was said or done by Mr. Opdyke about striking off? A.—I do not; my memory has been somewhat refreshed by hearing the testimony of Mr. Hutchings; the Mayor at times attended, and the Comptroller; but I think Mr. Hutchings is mistaken as to their being members of the committee; the Board of Supervisors cannot go outside of their own body to appoint a committee; these gentlemen were sent for; we were exceedingly anxious to protect the city's interest, and to have these gentlemen to consult upon what was passed by the Board; the Mayor has the veto power, and can reject what is passed by the Board; I know these gentlemen did attend, and my own impression is that they were invited to attend when we passed upon claims; they were very much engaged and it was difficult to get them to attend.

Q. When this matter of striking off from his claim was discussed there, do you recollect what reasons were given why something should be stricken off? A. I do not; my impression is that we had reduced other claims, and it might be said we were governed by partiality in passing a claim in which the Mayor's son-in-law was interested; I did not know anything about the justice of the claim, except what Mr. Blunt said.

Q. The connection of Mr. Farley and the Mayor was known? A. I think Mr. Blunt said: "This is Mr. Mayor's son-in-law;" it was known to me.

Q. What was finally determined on? A. They reduced it from Mr. Blunt's report, $207,000—$199,700. If my memory serves me, there were several propositions made; the proposition to reduce it to this sum seemed to meet the favor of most of the members.

Q.—There was no computation of any particular items? A.—Not within my recollection.

Q.—Was this subject of its not being passed before these five insurance men otherwise spoken of than as you have stated? A.—I do not recollect its being discussed; there was no discussion; I did not vote on the question; the claim was reported on 20th October, on which day I resigned; my impression is that the Comptroller proposed one reduction and Mr. Eli another.

Cross-examination—By Mr. Mott—You stated that your recollection was that Mr. Opdyke was sent for to attend the proceedings of the Committee, or that he was invited to be present?

Mr. Evarts—Not at that meeting.

Witness—It may be that it was.

Mr. Mott—What is your recollection about it; was he not invited to attend the meeting? A.—I cannot say now; I know I was anxious that the Mayor and Comptroller should both be there; think the proposition that they should be invited to be present was mine, though my memory is not distinct on that point.

Q.—Did you know of your own knowledge that Opdyke was directly or indirectly interested in that claim? A.—I recollect Mr. Blunt saying that the claimant, Farley, was the Mayor's son-in-law.

Q.—Did you understand that the Mayor had a pecuniary interest in it? A.—I heard he had advanced money to the business, but I don't know what his interest in the matter was.

Q.—You had previously some conversation with Mr. Opdyke about the claim? A.—Yes, I think I had.

Q.—That is about its being such and such a claim? A.—Yes, I think I had.

Q.—How often did you see the Mayor at the meeting of the committee? A.—Not very often.

Q.—Was he not specially invited there on those occasions when you saw him present? A.—I think he was; I cannot recollect distinctly now.

Q.—Did you not propose to see him, particularly because you were informed that he had an interest in this particular claim? A.—That may have been the case; my recollection with regard to sending for him and the Comptroller is not very distinct, except when it first came up for consultation, I was very anxious that these gentlemen should be present.

Q.—That was some time before it was passed upon. How long had the committee been in session? A.—They met in August immediately after its appointment.

Q.—And you held meetings every day? A.—Not every day.

Q.—Did you not get your impression of Mr. Opdyke's interest in the matter by his advancing, or was it from your conversation with him? A. I think so, and from my conversation with Mr. Blunt.

Q.—You say that no computation was made of the terms? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—You had entire confidence in Mr. Blunt as to the manner he investigated and allowed the claim? A.—I had.

Q.—Therefore the reduction proposed had to be made in a gross sum? A.—I don't know what motives prompted others.

Q.—There was a question about $200,000; do you say that sum was not named by the Comptroller? A.—The original sum was $200,700.

Q.—You do not mean to say that the Comptroller made particular allusion to the other sum, but merely to reduce this original amount? A.—I don't know who made the special proposition to reduce, but the question to reduce was discussed in the committee.

Q.—Was that all? A.—Various amounts were proposed; one gentleman proposed one amount, one another.

Q.—But no one spoke of the $200,700 as of any particular or special importance, except that that was the sum reported by Mr. Blunt as due to the claimant? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—And that sum was not expressly referred to? A.—I think not.

Q.—Except by Mr. Blunt himself? A.—Yes.

Q.—In the propositions to receive it was there anything said about so large a sum going before the public? A.—There might have been.

By the Court: Was there any mention made or reference to that precise figure? A.—I cannot say that was the precise sum. I could hardly recollect one sum, where claims were for millions.

Q.—You were present at the meeting of the committee that day, although you declined affirmatively to sign the vote? A.—Yes, when the claim came to pass the sub-committee.

Q.—State whether Mr. Opdyke did not withdraw before the vote was taken on the claim? A.—Certainly he did. I saw him leave his seat, go round the room, and supposed he left.

Q.—What reason did he give for leaving? A.—My impression is that he said: "Gentlemen, you know my relationship to this claim, and it would be indelicate for me to act or be present while you are considering it." Now that is my impression, though I cannot recollect distinctly.

Q.—Did he not decline distinctly to take any part or action in the committee? A.—He must have declined, for he left the room.

By the Court—He was not a member of that committee, as I understand it.

Witness—He was not a member of the committee; we had no right to go outside of the Board of Supervisors for a member.

The Court—When he came in on any of these occasions did he come to act with the committee, or did he take any direction in the action of the committee? A.—I recollect distinctly that he did in one case vote for a claim.

Q.—Did he merely advise, or did he vote? A.—He voted.

Q.—Was his vote recorded? A.—I told Mr. Hutchings to record the vote; I have a memorandum of the votes that were given on that claim.

Q.—Do you recollect what that claim was? A.——

Q.—Do you think he voted on Wakeman's claim? A.—He did.

Q.—Did you raise the question of his right to vote? A.—I think not.

Q.—Do you recollect the vote on that claim? A.—Very nearly.

Q.—Was there a majority of the vote in favor of the claim on that vote? A.—No.

Q.—What was the vote in favor of the claim? A.—David Blunt and the Mayor.

Q.—Against it? A.—The Comptroller, Ely and Purdy.

Q.—And you think that neither the Mayor or Comptroller had a right to vote? A.—I have not said so.

Q.—Do you say so now? A.—It is a matter of opinion; my opinion is that they were not members of the committee, they were merely invited there.

Q.—*By the Court.* Was the Mayor in the habit of acting on the committee? A.—He came there often.

The Court.—And acted with the committee? A.—Yes but not to vote.

Q.—Did he vote on any other occasion? A.—I think not, and that was my reason for telling Mr. Hutchings to record his vote and make a memorandum of it on that occasion.

Q.—Did he sign the reports? A.—No.

Q.—Did he ever attend the meetings of the Board of Supervisors as a member? A.—No; but I think I recommended that both the Comptroller and the Mayor should be invited as I conceived their advice would be beneficial, as I believed the city might otherwise be subjected to loss; I thought his presence beneficial not only in this matter but in the matter of volunteering.

Q.—Was there counsel present, to advise the Committee? A.—No; I did not say that.

Q.—Was not Mr. Opdyke's conduct, with reference to the claim, highly honorable? A.—I saw nothing in his conduct to censure.

Q.—With regard to the claim of Wakeman? A.—I saw nothing in the Mayor's conduct to censure in any respect.

Q.—How did his conduct strike you in regard to this claim of Wakeman? A.—I saw nothing to censure in his conduct.

Redirect by Mr. Evarts—Q.—The Committee from the commencement of its organization, invited, or in some way acquired the coöperation of the Comptroller and Mayor? A.—I thought their presence advisable in order to facilitate the business, and that no delay might occur to cause suits against the city, the veto power existing in the Mayor, claims might be paid and my advice acted on.

Q.—And the gentlemen came there often and set with the Committee? A.—I cannot say how often they were there; I know they came there.

Q.—You say that you knew of the relationship of Mr. Farley, the claimant, with the Mayor? A.—Not of my own knowledge; I knew nothing about it, but was informed of it.

Q.—You were informed that Farley was son-in-law to the Mayor? A.—Yes; my first information on the subject came from Mr. Blunt.

Q.—You were first informed of it in connection with this claim, and before the claim came up before you? A.—No.

Q.—But for being so informed, would you have known of any connection existing between Farley and the Mayor? A.—I think not.

Q.—You said something about having heard that Opdyke made advances to Farley in connection with this business; who did you hear that from? I think I heard it from the Mayor himself; my interview with the Mayor had not been of the most friendly character; previous to that I had some business at the Mayor's office, but whether he sent for me, or whether I went myself, on official business, I don't now recollect; I think some conversation then took place, but I cannot speak distinctly about it; Mr. Blunt, I know it was, who informed me that Farley was the Mayor's son-in-law.

Q.—Do you know of any other interest the Mayor had in this matter, beyond the interest he might have in his son-in-law? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Who was the claimant, of your own knowledge? A.—I don't know; I never looked into the claim at all.

Q.—Did you ever hear it stated before that committee, at any time, that Opdyke had any other interest in the claim than as the father-in-law of Farley? A.—Not before the committee; the committee merely discussed the various claims as they came before it, and as reported by the sub-committee.

Q.—Did you ever hear it stated in that committee, or in the presence of any member of that committee, that Opdyke was otherwise connected with this claim than that Farley was his son-in-law? A.—I don't think I did, but I cannot say distinctly; I do not wish to be understood except as speaking from my own knowledge merely.

Q.—You had heard from Mr. Blunt, or from the Mayor, about advances. Did you know of your own knowledge that advances had been made by the Mayor?

The Court—He says he had not.

Q.—Can you state if any communication was made to you whether there had been any advances made before the passage of this resolution or claim? A.—I do not know that I had, although I wish to be understood distinctly that my recollection is not perfect.

Q.—Did you ever hear the amount, in dollars and cents, of any interest, by way of advances or otherwise, by Opdyke, in the claim before it was passed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you at the time the claim was passed—claim of $200,700 then reduced to $199.700—know anything of the terms or the principle on which the claim was made up? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Was there any statement before the committee when passing the claim, respecting the items or principle, on which the claim was made up? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—You never read the evidence in support of the claim? A.—I never saw the printed book.

Q.—Was the evidence read before the committee at all? A.—No, I believe not; I don't recollect distinctly now.

Q.—You stated, in answer to a question, that at the time this occurred, you saw nothing in the Mayor's conduct to censure? A.—Nothing on that occasion.

Q.—And you say you knew nothing of the principle on which the account was made up? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—You knew nothing of the Mayor's pecuniary interest in it? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Was not the Mayor auditor of the claim by the charter? A.—That charter has nothing to do with the Board of Supervisors; the board is allowed by law to admit and allow claims; the Mayor approves the ordinance, then it is sent to the Comptroller, who, by law, has authority to reduce the claim, but none to add to it.

Q.—Then the application came from the Comptroller to the Supervisors that they should act—not from the Supervisors to the Comptroller? A.—Not at all; the Comptroller sends a communication, with the various claims and losses which he thinks advisable should be acted upon by the Board of Supervisors; I made the motion to that effect, and it was referred to the select committee of the board, and that committee has acted ever since.

Re examined by Ex-Judge Emott.—Q.—Did I understand you to say that you had no information previous to the time when this claim came before the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, that Opdyke was concerned or interested by advances of money or otherwise in it? A.—I did not say that.

Q.—In the conversation you had with the Mayor, did he not allude to having a large interest in the claim, or that he had advanced a large sum of money on it, and that he could not wait, or that it would be inconvenient for him to wait, or something to that effect, going to show that he had a large interest in it? A.—My communication or conversation with the Mayor was very limited for nearly a year and a half; after that we became more intimate, and when he sent in his communications to the Board of Supervisors, I generally replied to them; I cannot say that our intercourse was of a very friendly character until within some six months of the close of his term of office.

The Court.—You are asked if you did not learn of this interest of the Mayor from the Mayor himself? A.—My impression is that I did, but I cannot say definitely that I did, as I do not now recollect all the particulars.

Q.—Did he say anything with reference to the action of the board, or of the committee, that they should well consider the particular claim? A.—It may be that he did; I wished to consider the small claims first, so that we might establish a principle when we came to pass on the larger claims.

Q.—In that connection did not Mr. Opdyke in conversation with you speak of this claim coming on, and express the desire that it should be acted on as promptly as justice to other claimants would permit, on account of his large interest in it? A.—We had a conversation, with regard to it, but the precise nature of that conversation I do not now recollect.

Q.—State the substance of it. A.—From what he said to me I understood that he had made advances on it, although even as to that I cannot swear positively.

Q.—Did he not speak of it as a large interest, or of the largeness of his interest in the claim? A.—He might, and yet I cannot say that he did.

Q.—With regard to the ownership of claims, was it customary to discuss that question in the committee, or did they confine themselves merely to the discussion of the amount to be allowed? A.—The first question entertained by the committee was with reference to the rightful ownership of the property.

Q.—Was there anything said about the ownership of this claim when its merits were discussed with reference to the ownership of it, and the amount that should be allowed? A.—I don't recollect now what occurred in the passage of the claim; I was somewhat excited at the time, as I did not like the way the claim was carried through.

Q.—Did not Mr. Opdyke distinctly give the Supervisors to understand that he withdrew from the committee on account of his interest in the claim? A.—Whether it was on account of his own interest in it, or on account of his relationship with Farley, I could not say.

Q.—With regard to the Wakeman claim, don't you recollect that after it was passed at a certain amount that it was reduced and he refused to take it, and that subsequently a larger amount was obtained? A.—We passed the claim reduced by several thousand dollars; the claim was then reconsidered; I was not present then, and when I found it out, I recollect distinctly asking the Comptroller.

By the Court—You were asked whether Wakeman did not refuse to accept the reduced sum? A.—I was so informed.

Q.—And the case was reconsidered? A.—Yes, and it was afterward increased.

Smith Ely, Jr., examined by Mr. Evarts.—Was a member of the Bord of Supervisors; recollected the claim of G. W. Field being before the Committee; that case was under investigation with regard to the other claim; I recollect the witnesses in it being under examination by Mr. Blunt.

Q.—Did you take any part in conducting or hearing the examination? A—I took no part, except that I sometimes listened to the evidence; I did not know except by general report, that the claimant Farley was the son-in-law of the Mayor; I was not present at the consideration of the claim until the day it was passed; the matter came before us on the recommendation of Mr. Blunt; it was I who proposed to reduce the amount of the claim to $199,700; the mayor was present when the Wakeman claim was discussed, and he wished that the claim of Farley should go through the same vigorous ordeal: the claim rested principally, as to its rectitude, on the recommendation of Mr. Blunt.

The witness was not cross-examined, and the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this day.

Counterfeiters Sentenced.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 17.

Before Judge Shipman.

Several counterfeiters of postal currency were brought up this morning for sentence.

Henry Selmer and *Charles Hellerson*, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of having counterfeited notes in their possession, were sentenced to be imprisoned three years and pay a fine of 1$.

William Rogerson, one of the Port Jervis counterfeiters, received a similar sentence.

Asa Marvin, another of the same gang, was sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of $1.

William Wagner, who was convicted of making a plate to counterfeit with, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years.

Charles Tornez, who pleaded guilty to the same offence, was sentenced to be imprisoned for five years.

Sentence of John B. Holmes.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Leonard.

John B. Holmes, arrested in April last of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in killing a policeman named Gourley, some ten years ago, was brought up for sentence yesterday morning. On being asked why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him for his crime, the prisoner delivered himself of a lengthy but incoherent tirade against the court, the witnesses who had testified in his case, and the mode of administering justice in this city. When he had said his say, the court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for the space of one year.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3175, 3179, 3179, 3183, 3187, 3191, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3153, 3203, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3919, 3223, 3225. *Part II.*—Nos. 2749, 1860, 1734, 720, 1372, 2565, 1351, 1915, 1807, 1753, 3005, 1649, 2606, 2638, 2394, 2390, 2586, 483, 2355, 2514. *Part III.*—Case on—No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I—3995, 4411, 4625, 1743, 4617, 3391, 4093, 3373, 4641, 6613, 4325, 3651, 4683, 4685, 4687. *Part II*—2944, 626, 4338, 4348, 2570, 4178, 4410, 726, 4406, 980½, 4610, 752, 764, 3776, 3940.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Execution of Deserters—Distribution of Medals of Honor—Brevet Appointments.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Dec. 16.

Four more deserters were hung to-day—three in the Second Corps and one in the Fifth Corps. Their names were WILLIAM KAINE, Eighth Maryland; JOHN THOMPSON, Fifth New-Hampshire; CHRISTOPHER LUHR and CHARLES HAMMEL, Seventh New-York. The last-named three were executed in front of the Peebles House, the First Division of the Second Corps, to which their regiments belonged, being assembled around the scaffold to witness the scene. Chaplain DEAN, of the Fifth New-Hampshire, acted as the spiritual adviser to THOMPSON, while Father WILLETT attended LUHR and HAMMELL. Each one is said to have expressed regret for his crime, but neither had anything to say on the scaffold except to those who ministered to them. The three were placed side by side on the scaffold, and at twenty minutes past twelve the platform was pulled from under them, at a signal from Capt. SWEENY, Provost-Marshal of the division, and in ten minutes life was pronounced to be extinct by Surgeon POMFRET. They all died apparently without much suffering, and after hanging an hour were taken down and buried in front of the scaffold. Some fifty more of the same class of deserters are to be tried, and it is expected most of them will share a similar fate. JOSEPH REILLY, of the Sixth New-Hampshire, was also sentenced to be hung to-day, but on account of some doubts as to his deserving death, he was pardoned.

Gen. MEADE, this afternoon, presented medals to the men of the Ninth corps for gallantry in the late campaign. Most of those entitled to them, however, were absent, either dead, in the hospital or discharged, which made the ceremony less pleasant than it would otherwise have been.

All remains quiet along the lines in front of Petersburgh, but considerable firing is heard at times in the direction of Dutch Gap.

The following brevet appointments, in addition to those already announced, have been conferred upon the officers serving upon the staff of Maj.-Gen. MEADE:

Brig-Gen. H. J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, to be Major-General of Volunteers, by brevet; Col. Edmund Schriver, Inspector-General, to be Brigadier-General U. S. A., by brevet; Major J. C. Duane, Chief Engineer, to be Colonel U. S. A., by brevet; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wilson, Chief Commissary, to be Colonel of Volunteers, by brevet; Major B. F. Fisher, Chief Signal Officer, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, by brevet; Surgeon Thomas A. McHarlin, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers by brevet; Major S. J. Barstow, A. A. G., to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, by brevet; Maj. Wm. Riddle, A. D. C., to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, by brevet; James N. Michter, U. S. Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., by brevet; Capt. Wm. Jay, A. D. C., to be Major of Volunteers, by brevet; Capt. F. M. Bache, Acting Aid, to be Major U. S. A., by brevet; Capt. A. G. Mason, A. D. C., to be Major U. S. A., by brevet; Capt. Geo. Meade, Aid, to be Major U. S. A., by brevet; Capt. J. C. Bates, Acting Aid, to be Major U. S. A., by brevet; Capt. Charles E. Pease, A. A. G., to be Major United States Army, by brevet;

Capt. W. W. Sanders, Commissary of Musters, to be Major U. S. A. by brevet; Capt. F. ROSENCRANTZ, A. A. G., to be Major U. S. V. by brevet; Capt. JOHN R. COXE, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Major U. S. V. by brevet; Capt. W. H. PAYNE, of the Engineers, to be Major U. S. V. by brevet; Lieut. John R. Edie, Chief of Ordnance, to be Captain U. S. A. by brevet; Lieut. Charles W. Woolsey, Aide, to be Captain U. S. V. by brevet. I also learn that Col. McAllister, commanding Third Brigade of Second Division, Second Corps, and Col. Ramsey, Eighth New-Jersey, have been breveted Brigadier-Generals for gallantry on the field.

W. D. McGREGOR.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 19, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	117⅛	100	Hudson R. R.	114¾
25,000	do	117⅛	300	do	115
19,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	109½	500	do	115½
30,000	do...new iss.	109⅜	200	do...b60	116½
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102⅛	300	do...s30	115
115,000	do...s3	102⅛	7	Sixth-Av. R.	110
20,000	do...s5	102¼	300	Reading R.	116
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅝	200	do	115½
50,000	do	97¾	1800	do	115
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	57	400	do	114¾
4,000	do	57½	200	do	114½
7,000	Mo. State 6s	63⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R..x-d.	120
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	33¾	100	do	119
50,000	do	34	100	do...s10	118½
10,000	do...b30	34¼	500	do	118½
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	112	400	do	118
20,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104	250	Chi. & Alt.	92½
1,000	At. & G. W. 1st M.,		100	Han. & St. J. R.	30
	Ohio Div.	98	1000	M. S. & N. I.	71
6,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	99	300	do	71¼
6,000	Amer. Gold	216	500	do...b5	71⅛
10,000	do...s60	214	500	do	71½
25	Fourth Nat. Bank.	99	600	Ill. Cen. R.	126¾
20	B'k of Commerce	118	800	do	127
40	Cen. National Bk.	105	300	do...s10	127
200	Canton Co.	36	200	do	127¼
100	do...b30	36½	100	Cle. & Pitts.	105½
250	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	210	100	do...s10	105
200	Am. Coal Co.	86	600	Chi. & N. W.	41
250	do	85	100	do...s10	41
100	Wyom. V. Coal	75	500	do	41¼
450	Quick. Min. Co.	93	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	74
100	do...b30	93	100	do	73¾
200	do	92¾	300	do	73½
200	do	92½	200	do...b10	73⅜
300	Mariposa M. Co.	34	100	do	73⅜
300	do	33¾	200	do	78¼
100	do...b3	34½	600	do	73⅛
100	Penn. Coal Co.	195	100	do...s30	73
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	116	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	104
250	do	115½	38	do	104¼
250	do...b30	115½	200	do...s10	104⅜
150	do...s15	115	400	do	104⅜
600	Erie Railway	91⅛	200	do...s10	104¾
1300	do	91⅝	200	do...b5	104⅞
100	do	91¾	200	do...s30	104½
50	do...s60	91	100	do...b3	105
500	do...s30	91⅛	1000	do...b5	105
100	do...s10	91⅛	800	P., Ft. W. & C.	102¾
300	do...b30	92	600	do...b30	103⅛
100	Erie R. Pref.	101	500	do...b10	102½
50	C., B., & Q. R.	117⅛	1600	do	102⅛
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	52	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	75
100	do...b30	52⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	117	200	M. & P. du C.	52
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	109	300	N. Y. Cen.	115
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	109⅜	1400	Erie Railway	90⅛
10,000	do	109⅛	300	do	90⅝
20,000	do..n. is..b30	109¼	500	do...s30	90¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102⅛	150	Ch. & R. I. R.	105
10,000	do	102¼	100	do...s15	104¾
45,000	Treas. N., 7-30s.		300	do	106
	April & Oct.	121	200	do	105¾
42,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. Cer.	97⅝	100	Hudson Riv. R.	115
20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	34	100	do...s30	114¾
20,000	do	34¼	100	do...s15	114⅞
20,000	do...b30	34¾	600	Reading R.	114⅛
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	118
200	do	101⅞	200	M. S. & N. I...s5	71¾
100	Canton Co.	35⅛	500	do	71¾
100	do...b30	35⅜	50	do	71⅛
200	do	35¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	126⅛
100	Cum Coal Pref. s30	46	500	do	126¾
100	do	46¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	103⅛
100	Quick M. Co.	93	800	Chi. & N. W.	41
200	do	93⅛	100	do...b30	41¼
100	do...b30	94⅛	400	C. & N. W. Pr.	73⅛
100	do...b30	94⅛	100	do...b10	73⅛
200	do...b30	95	200	do...b30	74

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$80,000	U. S. 5-20s, New		700	Cleve. & Pitts.	104⅜
	Issue	109¾	1004	do...s3	104⅛
20,000	O. & Miss. C. b30	34⅛	500	do...s10	104
20,000	do...c	34	200	do...b3	104
400	N. Y. Cen.	114⅛	700	do	103½
200	do...c	114⅛	1000	do	103
500	do	114	200	do	103¾
1300	Erie R.	90¾	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	104¼
900	do	90⅝	100	do	104⅜
300	do...s3	90⅛	100	do	104⅛
200	do...s10	90⅛	200	do...b3	104⅝
1300	do...b10	90¾	100	do...s10	104⅝
200	do...c	90½	200	M. & P. Du C. R.	52
200	Hudson R. R...s10	115	100	Chi. & N. W.	40¼
200	do	115	700	do...s3	40⅛
500	Reading R. x-d. s10	113¾	400	do	40⅛
1100	do	113⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	73
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	71	200	do...b3	73
200	do...c	70⅞	400	do...s3	73
600	do	70⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	101⅛
400	do...b3	70⅞	200	do	101⅛
200	do...b10	71	100	do	101¼
200	do...s10	70¾	100	do...b3	101¼
100	do...s3	70⅞	300	do	101
200	Mich. Cen. R. x-d.	117½	100	Canton Co...s10	36
1100	Ill. Cen. R...s3	126	100	do...s3	36
200	do...b10	126	100	do...s3	35⅞
100	do	126⅛	100	do...s3	35⅜
100	do...s3	126⅛	300	Mar. Min. Co...b3	34
200	Cum. Coal Co.	45⅜	800	do	34
200	do	46	200	do...s3	33⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s		500	Reading R. x-d s10	115
	coupons...s10	102¼	100	Chic. & N. W. R...s3	41¼
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	34⅛	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	104¼
5,000	do	34¼	100	do	104⅛
100	Erie R...s3	90⅜	100	P. F. W. & C...b10	102⅜
100	do...s3	90⅜	100	do	102
300	Hud. Riv. R...s5	115	100	Canton Co...b3	35⅛
100	M. S. & N. I.	71¼	100	do...b3	35⅜
500	do	71⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co...s3	94⅛
100	do...b3	71⅞	100	do...b15	95
200	do...s10	71⅜			

MONDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 10, 1864:

Increase in Loans	$2,008,167
Increase in Specie	150,560
Decrease in Circulation	59,368
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,351,009

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 19, 1863.	Dec. 17, 1864.	Dec. 10, 1864.
Capital	$69,722,508	$69,186,762	$69,186,762
Loans	173,492,886	204,479,016	202,470,849
Specie	25,789,860	20,863,768	20,713,208
Circulation	6,139,301	3,457,034	3,516,372
Gross Deposits	210,484,784	245,821,025	254,780,337
Exchanges	68,940,845	86,255,690	92,864,493
Undrawn	141,543,939	159,565,335	161,916,344
In Sub-Trea'ry	25,608,795	28,041,762	32,328,787

The old Associated Bank return this after noon shows a further addition to the Loans and Discounts of two millions, for the chief part to the Government on the recent 5-20 Stock taken at 105 ℔ cent., the last installment on which was paid in near the conclusion of the previous average. The Deficit average is down almost two and a half millions. There is an addition of $150,000 to the Specie average at the Bank, and $500,000 to the Specie in the Treasury Office, by transfer in Gold from the San Francisco Office, received last Wednesday.

There is a further average decline to-day in the Gold Room of 8 ℔ cent., making *eighteen per cent.* since the stirring news from SHERMAN and THOMAS. The average of sales, within regular 'Change hours to-day, were 220@211½@215½ ℔ cent. The Foreign Bill market is unsettled by these violent fluctuations, and business for the Berlin steamer mail to-morrow is likely to be moderate. For Gold, the leading drawers on London are asking 109½@109¾ ℔ cent.

The additional subscriptions to the 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent. United States Loan to-day were about as follows:

At Treasury Office	$5,100,000
First National	1,360,000
Fourth National	1,000,000
Ninth National	1,000,000
Central National	1,000,000
Total	$9,460,000
Livermore, Clewes & Co	1,500,000
Together	$10,960,000

These subscriptions are at par and interest from 1st of September, the Government accepting 150 ℔ cent. for the accrued 110 days back interest, less ¼ ℔ cent. drawback to large takers of the Loan. These terms place the cost of the Bonds, in Currency, to-day at 102.04 ℔ cent. Sales of the Bonds for immediate delivery were made at the Stock Exchange to-day at 102⅛@102¼ ℔ cent. The other Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States were in demand as well on Wall-street as at the Stock Board.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange sympathized to some extent with the rapid decline in Gold, and was also adversely affected by the increased diversion of Money to the 10-40 Loan of the United States, the subscriptions to which have added somewhat to the short demand for Money at call. The New-York and Western Roads were irregular in demand and prices through the forenoon, several of them being fairly supported, while others fell off 1@2 ℔ cent. from Saturday's sales. At the close of the Afternoon Board there was a general improvement in prices from the lowest points of the day. The Miscellaneous Shares also left off steady.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Railways leave off steady. Gold 216½ ℔ cent. The Fort Wayne Company have made the usual quarterly Dividend of 2½ ℔ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	117⅛	117	Pittsburgh	107⅛	104⅛
U. S. 5-20's	109⅛	109⅛	Northwest	42⅞	41⅛
T. Certificates	97⅝	97⅛	N. West Pref.	75	73½
N. Y. Central	116⅛	115	Rock Island	106⅝	105¾
Erie	93⅛	90⅛	Fort Wayne	104	102¼
Hudson	116⅛	115⅛	Cum'land Coal.	47⅛	46
Reading	116⅜	114⅛	Quicksilver	94⅛	94⅛
Mich. Southern	72	71⅛	Mariposa	35⅛	34⅜
Illinois Cen.	128⅛	126⅛	Ohio & M. Certfs	35⅛	34⅛

The Bank Stocks continue in good request, but are sparingly offered. The Central National has advanced to 105 ℔ cent. The Eighth National has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℔ cent., and the old North River Bank 5 ℔ cent.:

Merchants'	114	Hanover	106
Mechanics'	112⅛	Corn Exchange	108
Union	120	Continental	102
National	115	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	118	Metropolitan	126
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	101	Market	107
Broadway	201	Shoe and Leather	106
Ocean	95	Commonwealth	107
Mercantile	124	N. Y. County	150
American Exchange	128	Imp. and Traders'	108
Pacific	170	Park	150
Chatham	112	Central National	105
Bank of the Republic	105	Fourth National	98⅛
Bank of N. Amer.	111	Mechcs' Bk., Brook.	140

The following offers were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117⅛	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	98
Erie 1sts, '68	104	Del., L. & W. 1sts	112
Erie 2ds, '79	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	99
Erie 3ds, '83	115	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	99
Hud. R., 1sts '69	106	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	107
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F, '85	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	112
Harlem 1st, '69 & '72	105	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	103
Chi., B. & Q.	121	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	98
N. I. G. Line	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Alton & T. H. 1sts	100	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	54
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	85	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106	At. & G. W.	98

The following resolution was this day adopted by the New-York Stock Exchange, to take effect after 1st January, 1865:

Resolved, That in the delivery of Stock, of which but one transfer in a day is allowed, the Receiver shall have the option of receiving said Stock by certificate and power in the name of, witnessed or guaranteed by a member of the Board, or a firm, or a member of a firm represented at the Board, or by *transfer* thereof, *except* in the case of Stocks in the names of non-residents, when a notarial certificate may be required.

Mr. G. W. B. DAKIN was to-day admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange.

The following additional National Banks have been authorized for the week ending December 17, inclusive:

Citizens'	Pittsburgh, Penn.	$500,000
Central	Cincinnati, Ohio	500,000
National Exchange	Troy, N. Y.	100,000
First	Titusville	300,000
Commonwealth	Philadelphia, Penn.	237,000
American	Hallowell, Me.	50,000
Tremont	Boston, Mass.	1,500,000
Hopkinton	Hopkinton, Mass.	150,000
Merchants'	Washington, D. C.	200,000
Ware	Ware, Mass.	350,000
Suffolk	Boston, Mass.	1,000,000
Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	500,000
First	New Ulm, Minn.	60,000
Total		$5,497,000

The following banks have added to their capital since last report, as follows:

First	Smithfield, Ohio	$37,000
Fifth	Chicago, Ill.	50,000
Market	Boston, Mass.	240,000
First	Ann Arbor, Mich.	25,000
First	Yarmouth, Mass.	175,000
First	Jamesburgh, N. J.	15,000
First	Wilmington, Ill.	25,000
First	Lewiston, Me.	50,000
First	Winchendon, Mass.	25,000
Millbury	Millbury, Mass.	50,000
Second	Rockford, Ill.	50,000
First	Newburyport, Mass.	100,000
First	Killingly, Ct.	55,000
Total		$898,000
Aggregate additional capital		6,395,000
Previously authorized		121,756,020
Total 631 Banks		$128,151,020
Currency issued		72,383,740

The subscriptions received this day by the First National Bank for the 10-40 Loan, were $1,360,000, for account of the following parties:

Fisk & Hatch	$250,000	Kellogg & Parker	$20,000
Perry, Potter & Co.	50,000	Townsend & Yale	35,900
A. W. Greenleaf	100,000	Southport Bank	25,000
Chas. Dana	50,000	W. McKenzie	20,000
F. P. James & Co.	30,000	W. F. Shirley	15,000
Nat. Currency Bank	150,000	E. C. Stedman	10,000
Harbeck & Co.	20,000	S. C. Thompson,	
A. L. Ordway	30,000	President, (on or-	
E. K. Willard	20,000	ders)	585,000
Total			$1,360,000

We have been requested to call attention to the proposals for $500,000 "*Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 11*," bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's office, this city, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 ℔ cent., and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1875.

Financial Policy of the Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 15th had a leader upon the pay of Government clerks, stating that their salaries should be raised, as being wholly inadequate to the present cost of living. How is it any more applicable to them than to the pay of the army? I have heard of many able officers resigning, because, with existing prices, they could not meet their necessary expenses. Yet the finances of the Government are hardly in a condition to meet a general rise of pay to everybody. You hint at the true solution of the question, viz: to bring greenbacks nearer in value to gold, but you add: "This is not easy of accomplishment." One would think the rest of the war was all plain sailing.

It is disgraceful, as well as melancholy, that with a country full of resources, and a people ready and eager to take bonds to any extent, we should be staggering along in such helplessness. When Mr. FESSENDEN's new Seven-thirty loan was offered in July, I stated in your journal that the loan would not sell, *because* the same security could be bought much more cheaply in the open market. What are the facts? Mr. FESSENDEN has increased the currency, since that time, over fifty millions, the certificates of indebtedness over eighty millions, and has been forced to sell one hundred millions of gold-bearing bonds; that is a much better bargain than his Seven Three-ten loan. This is according to the published return of Oct. 31. The return for Nov. 30 was withheld, but I venture to assert that it did not show any improvement.

Mr. FESSENDEN has issued a circular complaining that the loan is not taken, and urging the National Banks to renewed efforts in disposing of it. Let me make another prediction: that if he relies upon this loan as it stands, no power on earth can save him from a further issue of fifty to one hundred millions of *currency* within the next three months. The public cry is for increased taxation, the Secretary recommends it, the press calls for it, and Congress in its discussion can find no other remedy. But it will not do, and for this reason: suppose the expenses to be as six and the taxation three, which is a very liberal allowance. Now increase the taxation to six, yet if by the rise of prices the expenses become twelve, you are worse off by an increase of debt equal to six instead of three as before, and which must some time or other be paid in gold. If on the above scale you can keep the expenses down to six, you are better off even if the taxes fall off to one, as the increase of debt is but five instead of six. Now nobody is so weak as to suppose that the whole expenses can be paid by taxation; that the taxes will rise from $300,000,000 to $1,200,000,000. For the deficit, therefore, there are but two alternatives, either loans or issues of currency in one form or another.

We shall begin to make progress when we get over the absurd and monstrous delusion that prevails at Washington, that bonds must not be sold below par. It is possible that gold-bearing bonds might be sold at par, though probably not in amounts even nearly sufficient. But taking as a basis of calculation the receipts of customs at New-York for the last six weeks, the whole revenue from customs in the next year will not more than pay the interest now owing by the Government. Mr. FESSENDEN has, therefore, wisely decided to issue no more gold-bearing bonds at present. But one thing is very obvious, that currency bonds cannot be sold unless they are made a better bargain than anything now in the market; that is, bonds bearing low interest must be sold at a discount; if they are to be sold at par they must bear a higher rate of interest, say 9@10 per cent. I believe the former plan to be the most economical, and the wisest; but one of the two must be done. When this course is recommended, the reply is that it would hurt the credit of the Government. They are afraid to try the experiment. They are not afraid to issue notes till they are worth but 40 cents on the dollar. They are not afraid to pay two or three prices for everything they buy; to see their employes starving on half salaries; to come before the people with an estimate of $1,200,000,000 expenditure, and confess that they know not how to meet it. They are only afraid to try the simple and obvious method of funding the currency and meeting the expenses by the sale of bonds to the highest bidder in large amounts.

I suppose no sensible man doubts but the saving in prices, by a reduction of currency, or a cessation of issues, would amply compensate for the discount on bonds, even if sold very low. Let us hope that some member of Congress may be keen enough to open on the right scent.

REFORM.

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1864.

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 19—6 P. M.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 39 bbls. Ashes, 5,241 bbls. Flour, 17 bbls. and 252 bags Corn Meal. 2,410 bushels Corn, 1,885 bushels Oats, 1,242 packages Provisions, and 716 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce, quiet and unsettled.

COTTON—Is very dull, heavy and lower to-day. Sales and resales since our last, 450 bales, including Middling, at from $1 24@$1 26 ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Is quiet and irregular in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been quite dull, to-day, at a partial reduction of 25c.@35c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 5,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 25, chiefly $9 85@$10; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 85@$11 20 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 45	@ $9 75
Extra State	9 75	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 90	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 85	@11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 30	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 40	@14 75

Southern Flour is in very limited demand at much lower prices. Sales since our last 650 bbls., at $10 50@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phoenix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and lower; sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $9 95@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 45 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric and Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 40 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is decidedly lower, and in very limited request. Sales since our last, 12,000 bushels. Red Western (Winter) on private terms, and Chicago Spring at $2 28 ℔ bushel. Corn is inactive and depressed, at $1 88@$1 90 for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet, at declining prices; we quote Canada at 97c.@98c.; Western at $1 03@$1 04, afloat and in store; State at $1 ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive. Barley is in demand. Sales since our last, 15,000 bushels, including Canada West at $2 07½, and State at $2 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand, and firm at $1 45@$1 60 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in less demand at 30c.@52½c. or very inferior to choice, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, including New-Orleans, at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 90c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Resin, nominally at $21@$32 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$13 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, at $2 20@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, to-day, including Crude Whale, at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm, at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 35@$2 45; Linseed, at $1 41@$1 44; No. 1 Lard, at $1 95@$2 10.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive and heavy, to-day, at 55c.@56c. for crude, 78c. for refined, in bond, and 98c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, lower, and quite unsettled, to-day. Sales have been made of 6,100 bbls., at $37 50@$39 25 cash, and regular for 1863-4; Mess closing at $38 75 regular way; $41@$41 50 for New Mess; $38@$39 50 for New Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess, and $36 25@$37 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, December delivery, buyer's option, at $39@$39 50; 1,500 bbls. do., January delivery, at $40 25@$40 75; 2,500 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, $42@$42 50; 1,500 bbl. do., February delivery, seller's option, at $42 25@42 50; 500 bbls. New Prime Mess, January delivery, buyer's option, at $40 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 16c.@18c. for Shoulders, 17½c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 150 pkgs. Bacon is quiet to-day. Dressed Hogs are dull and heavy, at 17c. for dressed, and 14c.@14½c. for live, ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and lower; sales 480 tcs. and bbls. at 20½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice. Beef is less active $21@$24 for New Extra Mess; $10@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet. Beef Hams continue in demand; sales 350 bbls. at $27@$28 ℔ bbl. Butter has been inactive at 46c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 59c.@62c. for fancy State, and 36c.@50c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb.

SALT—Sales, 4,250 sacks Liverpool fine at $4 75 for Ashton's and $3 75@$4 for Worthington's.

SUGARS—Are dull and declining; sales since our last, 275 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17½c.@22½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are very quiet at 24½c.@28½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 41,000 lbs., at 16½c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in active speculative demand at higher prices. Sales were made of 2,400 bbls. in lots, at $2 03@$2 05 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 500 tcs. Beef at 1s. 4½d.; 1,000 hhds. Tobacco at 13s.; 3,500 Green Hides at 9s.; 300 bxs. Cheese at 20s.; also, by steamer, 200 bxs. Bacon at 25s. For London—1,000 bbls. Oil Cake 1s. 4½d. For Havre—200 hhds. Tallow at 35c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
The Semi-Weekly Times.
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Panorama 2,000 Feet Long, Three Mammoth Fat Girls, Weighing One Ton! Three Giants, Two Dwarfs, Indian Warriors, French Automatons, &c. Dramatic Entertainments Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

WALLACK'S—How She Loves Him.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Streets of New-York.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sweet Hearts and Wives—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—The Fairy Circle—The Customs of th Country.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances—Matinee.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings—Mons. Etoile—La Poudre Aux Yeaux.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—Paintings.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Thomas reports his operations of Sunday briefly, by saying that the pursuit was kept up, and several hundred more prisoners captured, among them the rebel Brig.-Gen. Quarles, who was wounded at the battle of Franklin, and left on the roadside. In regard to the battle of Friday, Gen. Thomas says that the entire division of the rebel Maj.-Gen. Edward Johnston, with all its brigade commanders, was captured. The rear guard of Hood's army was yesterday at Spring Hill, Tenn.

The Secretary of War announces by telegraph that the President has ordered a call and draft for three hundred thousand men, to make up the deficiency occasioned by credits on the last call.

The rebel Gens. Marmaduke, Cabell and Gordon passed through Boston, en route to Fort Warren, on Sunday.

The steamship *Liberty*, from Havana Dec. 14, arrived at this port yesterday. Everything was quiet. The blockade-runner *Dandy* arrived the 14th, at 2 P. M., from Galveston, making her tenth trip through the blockade. The *Termagant* was yet in port.

We publish this morning a very full and minute history of Gen. Sherman's great march, which gives a very clear idea of the region and character of the country he traversed, the injury inflicted on the railroads, and the supplies of provisions and animals which were obtained. Some interesting statistics of the population of that part of Georgia through which Sherman passed are also given, together with a sketch of the general features of the State.

The War Department has issued an important order calling upon every officer and soldier capable for duty to report in the field at once, and requiring Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment to use all their efforts to forward soldiers to the front.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Ten Eyck presented a petition from citizens who had lost United States certificates, asking for indemnity. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Henry Ward Beecher and three thousand citizens of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery It was referred to the Committee on Slavery. Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the officers of colored troops asking for increase of pay, &c., which was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill to enable aliens who have served in the army or navy to become citizens of the United States. The bill was read a first time. Mr. Grimes asked leave to introduce a bill to create the rank of Vice-Admiral in the navy. The leave was granted and the bill referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. Doolittle introduced a resolution authorizing the President to expend $10,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to build fortifications and floating-batteries for the protection of the lakes and frontiers against attacks of piratical expeditions organized in the British Provinces by enemies of the United States.

In the House Mr. Davis, of Maryland, offered the resolution reported by him on Thursday, and which the House then tabled, declaring that Congress has the constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, and that it is the duty of the Executive Department to respect that voice, &c. The House adopted the first branch of the resolution, as given above, by a vote of 118 to 8. The second branch of the resolution was then read, which is as follows: "And the propriety of any declaration of foreign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it, and such proposition while pending and undetermined is not a fit topic of diplomatic explanation with any foreign Power. It was adopted by a vote of 69 against 58. Mr. Stevens reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill, substituting the word "January" for the word "February," in the fifty-fifth section of the Revenue Act of 1864, and providing that, in addition to the duty now imposed by law, all spirits of domestic production held for sale on Jan. 1, 1865, shall be subject to a duty of fifty cents per gallon. Messrs. Stevens and Morrill explained, that while the committee approved of altering the time, they merely reported the additional whisky tax in obedience to the resolution of the House, but which they desired to be struck out. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, briefly appealed to the House to put on the additional tax. Mr. Morrill moved to strike out the additional whisky tax. This was agreed to by 65 against 60. The bill was then passed with the tax stricken out, and merely changing the time from February to January. Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, made a speech in support of the views of the President's Message. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Nearly eleven millions additional subscriptions were made in this city yesterday to the United States 10-40 years' 5 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Loan. The Gold Room had a further fall of *eight per cent.* The Railways were generally lower than on Saturday. Money fairly active.

The Cattle market opened lively yesterday morning, with the prospect of a light supply. Good stock sold quite as high as last week, and some superior animals even higher. There was a good show of Christmas bullocks, which brought 30c. ℔ ℔. for the beef—a few 21c.@22c. Ordinary beeves were no higher, and before night poor and thin stock fell off ½c. to 1c. ℔ ℔., with a poor closing prospect for owners. About 4,200 head were on sale yesterday, at Forty-fourth street, and some additions are expected to-day.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was quite dull yesterday. Prices of Domestic Produce were generally much lower and irregular. The Freight Market was quiet and depressed.

In the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, William Carlisle and Franklin Hill were brought up, charged with passing an altered $50 United States Treasury note. The evidence did not show any guilty knowledge, on the part of the accused, of the character of the bill, and they were discharged.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, but neither board passed any important papers. Both boards meet again at 2 P. M. to-day.

To-morrow, at 2 P. M., Comptroller Brennan will open proposals for $500,000 of "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 11." The bonds will bear 6 per cent. interest, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1875.

The Board of City Canvassers concluded their labors and adjourned *sine die* yesterday. Their statement and declaration was ordered to be published in the Times and other papers. The Board, acting under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, declined to canvass the votes cast for Alderman in the Fourth District and for School Commissioner in the Tenth Ward, to fill vacancies.

The schooner *Aid*, of Liverpool, Stone, Nassau. nine days, arrived here yesterday. Capt. Stone states that several blockade-runners had left Nassau for Southern ports, and that two or three of them had been chased back by Federal cruisers. Large numbers of passengers were offering to come to New-York, but there was no vessels to bring them. The *Aid* left Liverpool Oct. 23, arrived at Nassau, where she discharged her cargo, partly loaded, sailed and arrived at this port yesterday, making the remarkable passage (for this season of the year,) of fifty-six days.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant has again made a flying trip to the northward. He left Washington on Friday evening at 6 o'clock for his home in Burlington, N. J., which he reached on Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, passing through Philadelphia about 10 o'clock. He was accompanied by his wife and family, and several officers of his staff. Mrs. Grant had just returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the United States steamer *Narcissa*, off Mobile, a few days since. The vessel was struck by a torpedo, and soon after went down. The engineer was scalded, and several others on board were wounded.

Gen. Rosecrans has undertaken to wipe out all scores against the newspapers in a long communication to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He makes an unqualified denial of all the charges made against him in the public prints, and says that he refrained from responding to charges of a like nature, made last year, from a sense of duty to the country, but now he has come to the conclusion that for the same reason it is his duty to disabuse the public mind in reference to the charges of his slanderers. He denies that he disobeyed the orders of the President, or of any other superior officer; that he ever used opium in any form but as a medicine, and that but rarely; that he has been addicted to intemperance, or that he was subjected to a "a disabling, mental disease." He charges the paternity of the slanders upon "a former attaché of the Chicago *Tribune* office, who had some position in the office of one of the Assistant Secretaries of War, and that the same fellow afterward wrote and published a lying article in the Washington *Star*, to do away with the bad effect of "Agate's" "authentic statement," which was not sufficiently "down on Rosecrans" to suit his enemies, by stating "it is now pretty well ascertained that 'authentic statement' was prepared in Cincinnati." The General says that doubtless the Government had reasons for relieving him of the command of the Department of the Missouri, but throws himself upon his record.

The House of Representatives on the Mexican Question.

We hope Hon. Winter Davis feels better. The House of Representatives has passed his resolution censuring the intermeddling of the State Department with Foreign Affairs. If that body would now indorse his vehement denunciation of President Lincoln for disapproving a bill which he had favored, we might reasonably hope for Mr. Davis' temporary acquiescence in the action of the Administration. As it is, we can only hope that he will not overthrow it before the short remainder of his Congressional term expires.

The action of the House is not particularly creditable to its wisdom, though it is quite harmless in its practical effect. Congress has the right to declare war, and when declared it is the duty of the Executive to conduct that war; but the House of Representatives has no right, by its separate action, to dictate to the President or to any department of the Government, any policy upon any subject foreign or domestic; and any attempt to do so is simply an assumption of power with which it is not clothed. If Congress had seen fit last year, by the joint action of its two Houses, to pass a law declaring war against the French for their aggressions in Mexico, or prescribing a specific line of policy to be pursued by our Government upon that or any other subject, that law would still have required the President's signature to give it valid and active force. But the President has precisely the same right to withhold his signature, and thus veto the law, as Congress has to pass it; and any attempt to override that right, or to overrule it in any other way than by the vote required in the Constitution, is an invasion of the prerogatives of the Executive department. And any attempt to give to a bare resolution of one House an importance abroad or at home, which does not belong to it in the eye of the Constitution, is simply a mischievous experiment upon the ignorance of the people of foreign countries, or upon the credulity of our own.

In all his correspondence with France on the subject of Mexico, Mr. Seward, on behalf of the President, had disclaimed the right of interference in Mexican affairs; but he had repeatedly and earnestly warned the French Government that any attempt on their part to override the will of the Mexicans, and to substitute, by force of arms or by fraudulent elections, a monarchy for the republican institutions which were then existing in that country, would plant seeds of discontent in the United States, which would be very likely, sooner or later, to involve the two countries in war. No person, in any responsible position could well wish the President, under the circumstances of the case, to go any farther than this. No intelligent friend of the Government of the United States could wish it, while struggling for the preservation of republican institutions at home, to assume the additional task of protecting them abroad. Jeff. Davis was naturally anxious that we should. His agents and organs taunted the President naturally enough with his inaction in regard to Mexico; those who, from political sentiment or party feeling, sympathized with Jeff. Davis in the North, naturally echoed these complaints; and the object of the resolution passed by the House, under the guidance and stimulus of Winter Davis, if it had any object beyond that of damaging the President, was to push the country into an attitude of hostility toward France. The President did not believe that it would be wise for the country to take that position. He did not believe that it would aid the great object of all our efforts—the suppression of the rebellion. On the contrary, he saw clearly that it would hamper and retard, and that it might defeat it altogether. He decided, therefore, and decided wisely, *not to change the policy* he had thus far pursued upon that subject;—and in the dispatch to which Mr. Davis takes exception, he simply told the French Government that there was nothing in the action of the House which required him to change it, and that he did not intend to do so.

It suits the present purpose of Mr. Davis to represent this as an *apology* to the French Government for the action of the House. This is a perversion of its character. There was nothing in the dispatch open to such a construction. It was simply an *explanation* of the real scope of that action, perfectly true in itself, and called for by the circumstances of the case. No one pretends that it has produced any ill result. No one sees in it anything derogatory to the dignity of the country, or changing in the slightest degree the position and attitude of the Government concerning the action of the French in Mexico.

Mr. Davis probably had no other object in pressing this resolution upon the House than the vindication of his own position and the gratification of his personal dislike of the President and Mr. Seward. Those professed friends of the Administration who voted for it, did so probably from sympathy with these sentiments. If they meant anything more, let them follow up their vote by corresponding action. Let them take steps to carry out the policy they seem to foreshadow. Let them bring in a bill at once to expel Maximilian from Mexico, not by resolutions, but by force of arms, and then we shall have a definite and decisive expression of opinion, not only from Congress, but from the country also, upon this subject. As it now stands, the action of the House amounts to little more than a splenetic ebullition against the President, on the part of those who failed to prevent his reëlection.

The Latest and Last Aspect of the War.

Upon the close of the year we can congratulate ourselves on certain novel conditions which appear in our military struggle. The Union and rebel armies have confronted each other for three years and eight months, and during that time the intervals have been brief when the Confederates have not had in hand, immediately or prospectively, some scheme for invading the loyal States, for removing the war from their own homes to those of the North. With more or less of force to back it, this threat has always taken a shape sufficiently definite and formidable to compel us to regard it in our offensive operations. Moving against Richmond we have had to look out for Washington, and in one instance the field of battle was suddenly transferred from the banks of the Chickahominy to the Potomac. After the captures of Fort Donelson and Nashville on the Cumberland, and while we were meditating a further advance Southward, we had to retrace our steps in order to cover the line of the Ohio against Bragg. We defeated armies in the field, we captured armies in their strongholds, but new armies took their places. We flanked them out of their cities, and then they took their turn and flanked us, and we were forced to fight new battles on old fields. The vast extent of territory open to manœuvre, facilitated this sort of military operations, which were repeated so frequently, that it soon appeared inevitable that an advance into the enemy's territory must be followed by a retreat. This led near-sighted military critics here and in Europe to pronounce the war hopeless. Where was to be the end of this alternation perpetually going on, of advance and retrogression? Evidently, cried they, in the exhaustion of both parties.

The rebels have already reached that stage of exhaustion when they are compelled to give up the offensive. Early's career in the Valley, Price's in Missouri, and Hood's in Tennessee, have proved but futile attempts to repeat the daring experiments of former times. Hood's defeat is in a peculiar manner mortifying to the rebels, who cannot forget that it was accomplished by less than half of the army against which Hood originally set out after the fall of Atlanta.

From this point the war enters upon a new era, regulated by new conditions. We have taken away from our adversary the power to strike blows. We have utterly deprived him of the initiative of attack. Lee's army at Richmond is occupied by Grant's in such a manner that the rebel General must await blows, while he is helpless to give them; and he must await them where he is. Hood, with what army he has left him, must soon put himself in a similar position. If he does not he will exhaust himself all the more rapidly by his daring and imprudence. The two main armies of the Confederacy, therefore, are limited to the exercise of one single function, namely, that of defending themselves and their intrenched position, wherever that may be. They no longer defend the Confederacy. And this happens at just the time when the Confederacy is threatened at every vital point, and more than ever before stands in need of efficient defence. For not only are Thomas and Grant striking and preparing to strike the armies opposed to them, but we have *an army of veterans, not less than fifty thousand strong, under Sherman, whose special business it is to strike hard blows* against points as important as they are weakly defended. This army has marched three hundred miles through the very heart of the Confederacy. Savannah is already within its grasp. Charleston will follow ere long. But as if this were not enough, a fleet more formidable than any which we have before sent out, is on its way to operate upon another most important point.

It cannot be long before every port on the Southern coast will be repossessed, and the naval blockade raised. Most of these ports are at the mouths of important rivers leading into the interior of the Southern States. Our naval force, relieved of the blockade, and of all service along the coast, will traverse these rivers to their heads of navigation, cutting off from communication with each other the several sections of the Confederacy. With remarkable facility our armies can then be transported to any desirable point.

The Confederate Government will not be more helpless for the protection of its subjects, white and black, than it will be for retaining them in subjection. The Confederation itself will become a rope of sand, and without question or negotiation, the legitimate authority of the Government will be established.

The Oil Regions.

We devote some space in this issue to a special report of the progress and prospects of oil-digging in Pennsylvania. Among other points, we have a description of the route to the oil regions, the oil creek railroad, the investments which have proved profitable, and those which have proved unprofitable, the industrial picture which the oil regions of Pennsylvania at this moment present, the chances of success for those whose enterprise may tempt them to invest in oil springs, the advancing cost of production, and the increasing cost of the article produced. All these points will be found illustrated without unnecessary detail, and yet with perfect clearness.

Looking over the report, we find that speculation runs to an excess which would do no discredit to the richest mining placers of California or Nevada. A speculator looks at a farm—still in an undeveloped condition as to oil—asks the unsuspecting owner what is his price; finds that it is about six times the price of farming land in districts similarly situated for marketing purposes; pays the farmer $50 or $100 for the privilege of refusing the property within fifteen days; runs it, meanwhile, into the oil-stock market, and endeavors to double the real owner's price on it before the fifteen days have expired. This operation then, is repeated again and again, on a purely speculative basis, until probably the one-hundred-acre lot comes to figure in the market for $100,000.

The industrial part of the enterprise forms a far more agreeable and promising part of the record. The *bona fide* value of this new source of industrial development is already estimated at from forty to fifty million of dollars annually—including the home and foreign consumption. The advance in the price of petroleum, in spite of the rapid increase in production, shows how vast is the market which has to be supplied. Fortunately for the consumer, the oil regions are of almost illimitable extent. If Pennsylvania should show signs of exhaustion, Western Virginia, a large part of Ohio, and many other districts of the Central West give equal, if not greater, promise of overflowing returns for moderate investments. The Kanawha Valley, in Virginia, promises more than any other region yet surveyed. But here the full development of the oil-mining interest will necessarily be subject to the complete restoration of the national authority over all the adjacent territory.

Necrology of the Southern Prison Pens.—In our supplement, this morning, we print another long list of Union soldiers who have perished miserably in the Southern prisons. The record is a dismal one, but thousands to-day will refer to it eagerly, yet timidly, in the hope of assuring themselves beyond a peradventure, of the fate of those dear to them, and as to whom their minds have been harassed by conflicting hopes and fears. Alas! to many of our readers this list will bring the confirmation of their worst surmises, and others will turn from its perusal with a sense of relief on finding that the single name for which they have been searching in the long, black roll of the martyrs, is unrecorded. But for this class, although there is yet room for hope, there must still be torturing suspense. Our list is but partial, being transcribed, in the main, from the dingy scraps, uncertain notes and fragmentary records of the comrades of the dead, whose humane desire to keep the roster of the victims was frustrated for lack of the means. It seems to be a part of the rebel policy in the treatment of our captured soldiers, that the dead shall rot in unmarked graves—that their names shall be blotted out with their lives. As far as we can learn, the rebels kept no record themselves of the deaths in the prison-pens, and supplied no writing materials to the hospital attendants, selected from our own men, thus putting it beyond their power to pay this poor tribute of respect to the memories of their comrades. Such meanness as this is characteristic of the Southern "chivalry." It could only be practiced by men who are utterly lost to decency—by men who are so far oblivious of the instincts of gentlemen as to rob their newly-captured prisoners of hats, shoes or meerschaum pipes, or to steal the likeness of a wife and destroy it before the eyes of her husband, accompanying the ruthless act with the indignity of ribald remarks. *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.* Certainly in the light of the facts before us the rebels are already *mad*, and it requires no oracle to tell that the signs of their destruction are now gathering thick and fast.

We have still another list of the dead, and also a list of the living, both of which we shall publish at our earliest convenience. The last comprises the names of the officers now held at Columbia, S. C., including those confined in the City Jail as well as those in the prison pen. The list is valuable as showing the place where these officers may be addressed while they remain in captivity.

Soldiers to the Front.—The Secretary of War has published an order which commends itself to the judgment of every patriotic citizen, whether soldier or civilian. Mr. Stanton announces that every officer and soldier is *now wanted at the front*, and those who are not to-day on duty are ordered immediately to join their respective organizations. Those who neglect to conform with this mandate will find themselves—unless they are detained at home by illness—in the condition of deserters. We should hope that the order will be promptly and cheerfully obeyed by every soldier, whether officer or private, who deserves to wear the Union uniform. The hour of final and glorious success for the national cause hastens with rapid pace. Soldiers, to the front!

Information Wanted.—We have a favor to ask at the hands of our neighbor, the *World*. Some weeks ago, soon after Gen. Sherman left Atlanta, the *World* closed an article upon that movement with the following paragraph:

> "The current stories that Sherman is on a grand raid, either through the cotton or South Atlantic States in the direction of the gulf or the ocean, *is, of course, sheer bosh*; and why papers like the Times should give them currency, now that the election is over, is more than we can understand. *Sooner or later the truth must be known, and it might as well be told at once. We have our own theory* touching Gen. Sherman's movement, which is certainly not toward either Mobile or *Savannah*; but as the Administration seems to wish it to be kept secret for the present, we forbear giving even a hint of his destination. We will soon hear of it through the rebel papers."

If it is not too much trouble we should be obliged to the *World* if it would *now* inform us where Sherman *did* go. It must have made our neighbor very uncomfortable to suppress its "own theory" of the movement so long: We hope it will now feel at liberty to relieve itself. We think we can promise that its editor shall not be sent to Fort Lafayette for any disclosures he may make on this subject.

☞ Gen. Thomas' Christmas present to the wayward sisters—A worsted Hood.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 19.

The Senate assembled at noon with Mr. Clark, President *pro tem*, in the chair.

MR. HALE IN HIS SEAT.

Mr. Hale of New Hampshire appeared in his seat.

INDEMNITY FOR LOST UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Union,) presented a petition from the citizens who had lost United States certificates asking for indemnity. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Henry Ward Beecher, and three thousand citizens of New York praying for the abolition of slavery. It was referred to the Committee on Slavery.

INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the officers of colored troops asking for increase of pay, &c., which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. Grimes presented a petition from the citizens of Iowa asking for the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RANK AND PAY OF NAVY OFFICERS.

Mr. Grimes presented a petition from the Acting Assistant Paymasters in the United States Navy, asking that they have the rank and pay of Lieutenants in the navy, which was referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Anthony presented a petition similar to the above, which was similarly referred.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Trumbull presented a petition from citizens of Cook County, Illinois, asking for the passage of a Bankrupt law, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS.

Mr. Hendricks presented a petition from citizens of California in relation to preëmption claims in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ALIENS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill, to enable aliens who have served in the army or navy to become citizens of the United States.

The bill was read a first time.

MR. FOOT ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.

Mr. Foot asked to be relieved from service on the Judiciary Committee, as he was on four other committees, and could not possibly attend to the duties of them all.

Mr. Foot was relieved accordingly.

MR. HALE EXCUSED FROM SERVING.

Mr. Hale asked to be relieved from service as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. There were others who had been on the committee longer than he had, and knew its duties better.

Mr. Hale was relieved accordingly.

THE RANK OF VICE-ADMIRAL.

Mr. Grimes asked leave to introduce a bill to create the rank of Vice-Admiral in the Navy.

The leave was granted and the bill referred to the Naval Committee.

PROTECTION FOR THE LAKES.

Mr. Doolittle introduced a resolution authorizing the President to expend ten millions of dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary to build fortifications and floating-batteries for the protection of the lakes and frontiers against attacks of piratical and hostile expeditions organized in the British Provinces by enemies of the United States. He wished the resolution referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sumner suggested that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Doolittle had no objection to such a reference.

Mr. Sumner said the question involved was already before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sherman thought the reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs would be the best that could be made. He hoped that the committee would report speedily upon the subject of a general defence of the border. There was a great deal of anxiety on the subject of border defence, and he hoped it would be acted upon promptly.

Mr. Howard—I concur entirely with the Senator from Ohio, that the committee to whom this bill shall be referred, will make as early a report as is practicable upon the subject; for, as has been justly observed by the Senator from Ohio, there is great anxiety along the frontier. We are in hourly danger of repetitions of these raids and outraged which have been so frequently committed upon peaceful citizens of the border. I think it is high time there should be an expression of opinion and of feeling on the part of the Congress of the United States, at least by way of remonstrance against these raids and outrages to which I have referred. We must, in order to keep peace along the border, show our power. The lion must show his teeth on this side of the border, and teach these men who have been harboring these rebel vipers in their bosoms, that even Canada, with its pretended neutrality cannot be permitted to be a place of refuge for such characters. I desire to say this much on this occasion. When another occasion shall present itself, I shall go more extendedly into the consideration of the subject.

[The debate was continued at considerable length, but the crowded state of our columns compels us to omit the telegraphic synopsis.]

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATE GOVERNMENT FOR COLORADO.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government, and it was referred to the Committee on Territories.

REFUGEE INDIANS.

Mr. Lane also introduced a resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certain bonds to pay for the feeding of refugee Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to take up the House joint resolution in reference to adjournment for the holidays, and it was taken up and passed. So when the Senate adjourns on Thursday next, it adjourns to meet on Thursday, Jan. 5, 1865.

GEN. HERRON'S REPORT.

Mr. Brown, of Missouri, offered a resolution calling for the report of Major-Gen. Herron in compliance with orders instructing him to inspect the military Department of Arkansas.

ARRESTS.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, calling for the facts in the case of the arrest of Lieut.-Gov. Jacobs and Col. Wolford, of Kentucky, which was objected to, and lies over.

THE CADETS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill to increase the number of cadets at the Military Academy, and raise the standard of admission.

RECOGNITION OF GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced the petition of the presbytery of Cincinnati, asking for the recognition of the existence of God in the Constitution of the United States. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REIMBURSEMENT OF MISSOURI.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, introduced a bill to reimburse to the State of Missouri money expended for military purposes. Which was referred to the Military Committee.

BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF MISSOURI.

Mr. Henderson introduced a joint resolution to provide against the periodical invasion of Missouri by the rebels and to protect the interest of the Government on the Western border. It provides for the completion of the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad to Springfield, Mo., as a means of preventing the invasion of the State.

THE RANK OF VICE-ADMIRAL.

Mr. Grimes of Iowa, introduced a bill to create the office of Vice-Admiral in the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A DISQUALIFICATION REMOVED.

On motion, Mr. Sumner's bill to remove the disqualification for conveying the mails on account of color, was taken up and passed, yeas 21, nays 5.

THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Wilson called up the Senate joint resolution to free the wives and children of colored soldiers.

Mr. Davis moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson hoped it would not be so referred. The Committee on Military Affairs had, on three different occasions, reported this resolution or the substance of it in another bill. It simply provided that the wives and children of soldiers of the Republic should be free. We had enlisted many thousands of negroes, and they had done duty in the army; they were highly spoken of by Gens. Grant, Meade, Butler and Burnside. The country could not to-day dispense with their services without periling our cause. Some of the negroes had been selected for the most important expeditions. It was estimated that from seventy-five to one hundred thousand wives and children of these men were kept in Slavery now, and it was a burning shame to the country, and an indecency to the American people, that it should be so. The bill ought to have passed long ago. A bill was passed at the last session which made the black soldier free whenever he enlisted. Tens of thousands of them had enlisted since the passage of that act. More than twenty thousand slaves, at least, had enlisted since last Winter. There was no doubt about the right of the Government in the case.

Mr. Powell advocated the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, as, also, did Mr. Hendricks.

Pending the discussion on the subject,

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 19.

MILITARY BILLS.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to increase the pay of midshipmen, and for other purposes; also, a bill to create the grade of Vice-Admiral in the navy: also, a bill providing further legislation in regard to the navy and marine corps.

NEW FORM OF OATH FOR JURORS.

Mr. Spalding introduced a bill prescribing the form of oath to be administered to those who may serve as jurors in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States.

COMMUTATION VALUE OF ARMY RATIONS.

Mr. Yeoman introduced a bill to define the commutation value of the army ration.

NAVY-YARD FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. Arnold introduced a bill to establish a Navy-yard and depot at Chicago, Illinois.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR MICHIGAN.

Mr. Upson introduced a bill granting alternate sections of public lands to Michigan for the construction of certain railroads in that State, under the act approved June 3, 1856.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution declaring what States are not entitled to representation in the Electoral College.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

Mr. Grinnell introduced a bill to amend the Revenue laws, by changing the time for levying the tax on whisky.

HARBORS ON LAKES SUPERIOR AND MICHIGAN.

Mr. Brown, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill making appropriation for the repair and preservation of Government harbors on Lakes Superior and Michigan.

A MINING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Cole, of California, introduced a bill to establish a mining department.

All the above bills were appropriately referred to the Standing Committees.

MR. DAVIS' RESOLUTION AGAIN.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, introduced the same resolution which was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Thursday, and laid on the table, declaring Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and proclaiming the foreign policy of the United States, &c.

Mr. Davis demanded the previous question.

Mr. Stevens suggested an amendment, striking out the word "President," and inserting the "Executive Department."

Mr. Davis accepted the amendment.

Mr. Pruyn, of New-York, suggested that the clause and resolution be stricken out, but Mr. Davis said he could not agree to strike out the most fundamental principles of the measure.

The demand for the previous question was seconded and carried by a vote of 68 against 43.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was negatived by a vote of 49 against 73.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—Does the resolution come from the Committee on Foreign Affairs?

Mr. Davis, of Maryland—No; it was offered by me to-day, as a representative from the Third District of Maryland.

Mr. Washburne—So I supposed, and as a membe from Illinois I demand the yeas and nays on it. Shall the main question be now put?

Mr. Schenck said he understood the resolution to be the same as was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Thursday, and which the House tabled, with the single exception that the words "Executive Department" were substituted for the word "President."

The main question was then ordered to be put, by a vote of 71 against 56.

The question was taken on the first part of the resolution, viz:

Resolved, That Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well as in the recognition of new Powers and other things, and it is the constitutional duty of the Executive Department to respect that policy not less in diplomatic negotiations than in the use of the national force when authorized by law.

This was agreed to by a vote of 118 yeas against 8 nays.

The question was next put on agreeing to the second branch of the resolution, viz.:

And the propriety of any declaration of any foreign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounced it; and such proposition, while pending and undetermined, is not a fit topic for diplomatic explanation with any foreign Power.

Mr. Broomall moved to lay this clause on the table; but the question was decided in the negative by a vote of 61 against 66.

The latter branch of the resolution was then agreed to by a vote of 68 yeas, against 58 nays.

BILL TO AMEND THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to the effect that the act to provide Internal Revenue for the support of the Government, established June 30, 1864, be amended in the fifty-fifth section, by striking out the word "February," wherever it occurs, and inserting in lieu thereof, "January." The second section provides that, in addition to the duty now imposed by law, all spirits of domestic production held for sale on the 1st of January, 1863, shall be subject to a duty of fifty cents per gallon.

Mr. Stevens asked for immediate action on the bill. The Committee he said, were in favor of changing the time, but opposed the second section, which they had reported merely in obedience to the judgement of the House as expressed in a resolution passed early this session.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois, moved the previous question on the entire bill, which the House refused to second by a vote of 46 against 62.

Mr. Morrill moved to strike out the additional tax on whisky. This was agreed to, yeas 65, nays 60.

Mr. Washburne, Illinois, gave notice that he would offer the proposition at another time.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

The Gallant Farragut.—The citizens of Brooklyn who have not yet had the pleasure of looking upon Farragut—the old Viking—may gratify their curiosity and contribute to a worthy charity by attending the grand promenade concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. The festivities are under the auspices of the Central Union Club, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the destitute families of Brooklyn soldiers. Mrs. Farragut will attend with the Admiral.

The Admiral Farragut Testimonial.—In addition to the subscriptions to the Admiral Farragut Testimonial Fund received on Saturday, the following have been made: Livermore Clewes & Co., $500; William Astor, $500; James B. Eads, St. Louis, $100; Simeon Draper, $100; F. W. Worth, $100; Edward Ketchum, $100; Fearing & Dalton, $100; H. F. Morgan, $100; Stebbins & Bloodgood, $100; George C. Ward, $100; Starks W. Lewis, $100; John A. Stewart, $100; E. C. Cowdoin, $100; James W. Beekman, $100; Isaac Bell, $100.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Dec. 18th, 1864.

For some time past financial circles have been slightly agitated upon the subject of the seven-thirty treasury notes issued in 1861. and their relative value to legal tender money, some maintaining that the Government must receive them for duties, precisely as the old "demand notes" were received, while others take the ground that they can and will only be converted into bonds of 1881. The legislation authorizing the issue of these seven-thirties of 1861 commences in 1857. On the 23d of December, 1857, the President of the United States approved an act entitled "An Act to Authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes," the sixth section of which reads as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the said Treasury notes shall be received by the proper officers in payment of all duties and taxes laid by authority of the United States; * * * * and of all debts to the United States which may be due and payable at the time when said Treasury notes may be offered in payment thereof." Bearing this piece of legislation in mind, we find in the act of Congress approved July 17, 1861, authorizing the issue of 7-30 Treasury notes, section 10 reading as follows: "That all the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes,' approved Dec. 23, 1857, so far as the same can or may be applied to the provisions of this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived or reënacted."

There is nothing in the act of 1861, or the character of the notes issued under it which would preclude the application of the provision of the act of 1857, as to their being received for duties. All this was when coin was the only "lawful money," or "legal tender." Afterward the act of 25th of February, 1862, made a certain class of Government issues legal tender,

"Of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind, except for interest on bonds and notes which shall be paid in coin, and shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid."

To allow the issue of the 7-30s of 1861, which by any proper construction of that and preceding acts, were receivable as dues to be liquidated or redeemed by the issue of 1862, which is *not* receivable as dues, would be at once grossly "unjust and illogical." It would be impairing the obligation of contracts prohibited by the Constitution. One is a contract, promise or obligation, which makes them receivable for customs; the other will not, and yet the Government requires they shall be held convertible.

In the case of Thompson & Bro. *vs.* Riggs & Co., lately decided by the Supreme Court, of the District of Columbia, it was distinctly held on an issue made on facts, that a deposit of coin in 1861, could not be paid in legal-tender in 1864, the court sustaining its judgment by the following reasoning:

The clause "legal tender upon all debts, public and private" is selected as the text, by the authority of which the contract under consideration is not to be satisfied in kind, but legal-tender currency, dollar for dollar, to the amount of the deposit. The first objection to this conclusion is, that the parties intended no such thing, and that the parties had the right to determine the point if the subject of the contract and the competency of the party permitted them to make it. The contract which they intended to make, and which they did make, was widely different in value from the one sought to be enforced by such construction of the law. The *language* of the law is "all debts public and private." The *meaning* of the law is "all liquidated indebteness, public and private." It could never have been designed to break up the expressly stipulated value of a contract. To give it such construction would be to assume the right in the legislature to impair and invalidate the contract which is prohibited by the Constitution. This law does not affect to pronounce what the value of the contract shall be, but when such value is ascertained, how it shall be satisfied. The term "indebtedness," in the sense of the statute, has no significance until the amount of indebtedness is arrived at by the value fixed to the contract by the parties.

In the act of the 25th of February, 1862, Congress created a special currency, special in its relations to the obligations of and indebtedness to the Federal Government, giving it the office of satisfying debts, taxes, and prohibiting it in the satisfaction of duties and interest upon one class of its bonds, reserving to itself the right to be paid in coin as a distinguished currency, and taking upon itself the obligation to pay in coin as a distinguished currency. Can it be claimed by any fair use of logic that the Government retained to itself the right to make this distinction for itself, and withhold it from the citizen? The very provision that required the duties to the Government to be paid in gold, compelled the citizen to acquire the gold to make the payment, and if the right to receive it is established under the law, the right to purchase gold for the purpose of paying it upon duties is established under the law. The practical effect of taking away the right of the party to contract for the purchase and sale of gold would be to defeat the purpose of the Government to collect their revenues in gold. The moment that the citizen ascertains that his contracts in relation to gold were void, gold, instead of making its appearance in the banks and market places of the nation, would find its way into the dark holes of the earth, available to nobody.

That Congress recognized a distinction in value between the coin and paper currencies of the country, and the rights of parties to contract with reference to that distinction, is manifest not only in the act making treasury notes a legal tender, but in all the cotemporary legislation upon the subject.

The facts in this case are not just the facts involved in these bonds, but the principle thus correctly settled is applicable to the case in hand. The act authorizing the Treasury 7-30 issues of 1861 does not in terms make them receivable for dues, but by reference to the statute of 1857, a practice common with legislators, the issue is necessarily placed upon that basis. Now, if a banker cannot satisfy his promises to pay out gold by an offer of legal-tenders, how can the Government satisfy a bond receivable as dues by offering a legal-tender, which on its face is not receivable for dues? The law as well as good faith is against the Government and in favor of the bondholder.

Such seeming to be the law of the case, it becomes a question whether the Government will not yield gracefully the position heretofore assumed, viz.: that these notes are only fundable into bonds of '81, or redeemable in legal tender notes. There are only some $11,000,000 of that issue of '61 now out, the balance having all been exchanged or redeemed. Of this comparatively small amount, the large majority is held by gentlemen who have always been foremost in tendering financial aid to the Treasury during the existing rebellion, and who will be relied on in future when occasion demands. These holders seem disposed to claim their legal rights in this case, and to that end a suit is pending in this city against the Collector of the Port, to test this question. Why not, then, in view of all the circumstances, and the damage that must ensue to the Government credit by any appearance of repudiation, make up a test case to be submitted to the Attorney-General, to the end that all parties may be relieved from the suspense now existing by reason of the variety of opinions on the subject.

Deaths in United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., During Week Ending Dec. 17.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864.

The following is a list of deaths in the United States General Hospital the week ending Dec. 17:

W Brown, Co I, 117th N Y.
H W Stillwell, I, 142d N Y.
E P Adams, H, 19th Wis.
T S Cornell, K, 188th Penn.
S Williams, E, 45th U S.
D Washington, 29th U S.
G Quick, A, 41st U S.
I J Rodgers, H, 11th Maine.
M Jones, E, 5th Mass Col I.
F Cole, A, 142d N Y.
H Smith, I, 115th N Y.
J T Cragie, E, 203d Penn.
T Fowler, H, 92d N Y.
H W Sanders, H, 9th Vt.
J Miles, B, 38th U S.
J C Baker, K, 67th Ohio.
N J Vanorden, F, 76th Penn.
J Tulley, A, 142d N Y.
L Lee, I, 127th U S.
W H Tillotson, G, 148th N Y.
T Pinkett, H, 9th U S.
D Weaver, M, 13th N Y H A.
B Hall, A, 107th U S.
C Grimly, E, 37th U S.
J Jenson, F, 2d N H.
J Hughes, F, 117th U S.
G W Smith, H, 9th Vt.
E R Merritt, I, 24th Mass.
J Goff, D, 142d N Y.
St Pratt, 6th U S Colored.

Nothing of special interest has transpired since the fleet left. All quiet.

A. S. B.

New Preacher.

Rev. JOHN W. CHADWICK, late graduate of the Divinity School at Harvard College, who has been preaching for two months for the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, has received and accepted a unanimous call to the pastorship of the church. He is to be both ordained and installed on the 21st of the month, in which services several of the most distinguished ministers of the Unitarian sect are to officiate, including Rev. Drs. Bellows, Osgood and Frothingham, of this city; Rev. Messrs. Putnam and Blanchard, of Brooklyn; Rev. Samuel Longfellow, of Cambridge, (former pastor of this church, and brother of the poet Longfellow;) Rev. Mr. May, of Syracuse, and Rev. Mr. Collyer, of Chicago—the latter to preach the sermon on the occasion. That Mr. CHADWICK should be asked to succeed Messrs. LONGFELLOW and STAPLES (the two former pastors) is exceedingly complimentary.

Statuary.

Our readers must not forget that Miss HARRIET HOSMER's statue of "Zenobia" is still on exhibition at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. It is in every respect a remarkable production.

The annual parade and banquet of EASTMAN'S National Business College, at Poughkeepsie, takes place this week. HORACE GREELEY delivers an address before the institution on Wednesday evening and Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, D. D., of this city, on Thursday morning.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

President Petroleum Company.

This company promises to become one of the best-paying and managed in the country. It has an actual working capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, a greater portion of which has already been paid into its treasury, and is now being judiciously expended in the development of its lands, which have been put into the company at cost, being only one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for superior oil-bearing territory. The company has already received an offer for one-quarter of its land, which, if accepted, would pay back to the stockholders the original amount of their subscriptions. Its officers are gentlemen of high standing in the community, which insures its success. For further particulars, we refer to the advertisement in our columns.

Oil Wells.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56, New-York.

The Company are now ready to grant leases on liberal terms to parties who wish to sink wells. Their lands, underlaid by oil-bearing rock, are situated on the Allegany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, embracing an area of ten and one-half miles of

SUPERIOR BORING TERRITORY,

and present great inducements. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN M. CLAPP, Resident Superintendent, at President, Venango County, Penn., or at the office of the Company, as above.

AMORY EDWARDS, President.
J. E. CONANT, Secretary.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Appropriate Holiday Gifts

Combining instruction with amusement. The celebrated CRAIG MICROSCOPE is mailed, prepaid, for $2 50 or with six beautiful mounted objects for $3 25; with twenty-four objects, $5 50. Also the NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, for examining insects, flowers, seed linen, bank bills, &c., is mailed for $2, or with twelve objects for $3 50, by Henry Craig, No. 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Also sold by Fowler & Wells, No. 389, and Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing Machines

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

$70,000,000 worth of Petroleum was produced in the State of Pennsylvania alone in the past year. At least $8,000,000 of this was lost by leakage and evaporation, before it reached its destination. Every dollar of this might have been saved by using ROBBINS' HERMETICAL BARREL.

A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of Hermetical Barrel Co.,
No. 153 Broadway.

Startling! but true.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies' own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

A Holiday Present of a Livelihood for life, for $60 to $100, WEED Sewing-Machine Company. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines.
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Christmas Present.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE. Office, No. 508 Broadway.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The best fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and Similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

The Reputation of Dr. Burnett is a Guarantee of the good quality of his manufacture. It is sufficient to say of BURNETT'S Flavoring Extracts, that, for their purpose, they are not inferior to his celebrated Toilet articles.

The Capture of Hood's Whole Army is highly probable. Forrest is reported killed, and his entire force captured. So we go. Success is ever the reward of honorable exertion. We read this lesson not only in war, but in such peaceful victories as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are continually achieving over diseases as obstinate as the rebellion itself.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 64 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

The Subscription Books for the Reserved Capital Stock of this Company will be closed on the 1st day of January next.

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A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

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STRICKLAND'S MILLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is the only sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma and consumption. It never fails to effect a permanent cure.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC cures the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

For sale by druggists everywhere.

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Holiday Gifts.

E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Dear Sleighers,

who propose to sleigh the dears dashingly, thereby winning golden opinions of the sexe adviable, will find the Arctic fox and white bear robes at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, very killing and not too expensive.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, CHARLES S. BAILEY, youngest son of Isaac G. and Almedia H. Bailey, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 Leroy-st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 17, Dr. HENRY WEEKS BROWN, son of the late Stephen Brown, M. D., in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 184 Bleecker-st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 17, MARTHA J. DOUGHTY, wife of Isaac A. Clark.

☞ Boston and Baltimore papers please copy.

COWLES.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, CARRIE KITCHEL, youngest child of Silas H. and Henrietta Cowles, aged 3 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock.

COGSWELL.—At Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 19, ANNIS, wife of B. F. Cogswell, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

DYCKMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, Mrs. PEGGY DYCKMAN, widow of Abraham Dyckman, deceased.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, John H. Dyckman, near the village of Yonkers, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Yonkers Depot of the Hudson River Railroad on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from New-York. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

DAVIDSON.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, MARGARET JANET, daughter of Thomas and Mary E. Davidson, aged 2 years, 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 38 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DUKE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 19, MARY ANNE, beloved wife of John Duke, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the friends of her mother, Mrs. Mitchel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 344 East 9th-st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

ELLISON.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, CHARLES ELLISON, aged 46 years, son of the late Benjamin Ellison, of Jericho, Long Island.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 199 East 10th-st., at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst.

ENYARD.—At Fort Richmond, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 18, Mrs. ANN ENYARD, in the 92d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, John M. Enyard, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Port Richmond.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 17, MARY HAIGHT, daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely.

FOGGO.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, THOMAS FOGGO, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 39 Vestry-st.

FURMAN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 18, MARY WURTS, daughter of Ann B. and the late Samuel Furman, in the 15th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 12 West 25th-st. Remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment on Wednesday.

GILL.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, PETER D., son of Peter and Margaret Gill, aged 6 years, 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 626 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GRIVET.—On Monday, Dec. 19, Mrs. MARIA GRIVET, aged 69 years.

Her remains will be taken from her residence, No. 449 West 35th-st., to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time and place her friends are invited to attend.

HADAWAY.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, at Stony Brook, L. I., SARAH M., wife of Francis Hadaway, aged 19 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, without further notice.

HOPSON.—On Monday, Dec. 19, HENRY HOPSON, of consumption.

The officers and Patriarchs of Lebanon Encampment, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., will meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 12½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Patriarch, HENRY HOPSON. By order C. P.

R. G. MILLARD, Fin. Scribe.

LORTON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 18, Mrs. ANN LORTON, widow of the late John Lorton, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, George and John, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 West Broadway, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MOGER.—On Monday, Dec. 19, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Jeremiah G. and Jane Moger, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday, the 21st, at 1 o'clock, from No. 139 East 26th-st.

MANN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, J. B. Simpson, in West Farms, on Saturday, Dec. 17, FRANCES, relict of the late Samuel Mann, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Motthaven depot to meet the 10:30 A. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

NICHOLSON.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 17, ROBERT NICHOLSON, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. C. Beers, No. 255 West 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

PREVOST.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, in the 64th year of her age, Miss THEODOSIA PREVOST, daughter of John Bartow Prevost, formerly of New-York.

Funeral services will take place at her house, near Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, where all friends and relatives are invited to attend.

THOMAS.—At Elizabethtown, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 17, MARY C. THOMAS, wife of James P. Thomas, and daughter of the late Isaac Carow, of New-York, in the 49th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, John and Charles Carow, and of her brothers-in-law, Edward F. Sanderson, Wm. W. Thomas and B. Seaman Thomas, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, without further invitation.

VARIAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, RICHARD VARIAN, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 27 West 26th st., without further invitation.

VAN IDERSTINE.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday evening, Dec. 18, Mr. PETER VAN IDERSTINE, Sr., aged 69 years, 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 109 South 3d-st., near 5th-st., without further invitation.

WAIT.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 18, VIOLET, wife of George Wait, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 424 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

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It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

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From necessity the publication of the above is delaye until Wednesday, the 21st.

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As the present indications favor an additional rise in the value of all Woolen Fabrics, we would commend this opportunity to the attention of all buyers of WINTER WEAR.

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ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on

FREE EXHIBITION,

by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL COMBINED.—Beside books, albums, pictures, microscopes, &c., Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, have busts of different sizes of Psyche, Sabrina, Apollo, Diana, Flora, Clytia, Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Burns, Byron, Plato, Homer, Virgil, Socrates, Raphael, Schiller, Goethe, Washington, Webster, Franklin, etc. Suitable for the library, reading-room, public hall or drawing-room.

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NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—THE FIFTY-ninth annual meeting of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. The Society, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from eminent speakers, and an occasion of unusual interest is anticipated. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
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NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
CHAS. A. STETSON,
L. B. WYMAN,
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HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
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LITERARY GOSSIP.

—One of the striking literary signs of the times is the extraordinary sudden passion now exhibited by book buyers and collectors for choice editions, of limited quantity and tasteful execution, which reproduce rare historical tracts or manuscripts illustrative of American history, especially of the Revolutionary era. The number of these now and recently executed for printing clubs and private gentlemen is very great. The press of Mr. JOEL MUNSELL, of Albany, is a favorite medium for this class of books; but most printers, with any pretensions to the execution of fine work, have been more or less employed in this manner. A "Franklin Club" at Philadelphia, formed on the model of "The Bradford Club" of New-York, is the latest established of the printing societies. It has already issued its first volume. Among the private enterprises of the kind may be mentioned a report of a very scarce little book, exceedingly curious from its connexion with the life of AARON BURR and New-York society of the past Revolutionary times. "Memoirs of Mrs. COGHLAN, (daughter of the late Major MONCRIEFFE,) written by herself, and dedicated to the British nation, being interspersed with anecdotes of the late American and French wars, with remarks moral and political." It is undertaken by Mr. T. H. MORRELL, of Fulton-street. The edition, got up in superior style, is limited to one hundred copies, in octavo, and twenty on large paper, in quarto, at the prices respectively of five and ten dollars. Only a few remain uncontracted for.

—The plan of a gigantic enterprise has been promulgated at Paris, where it is intended to publish a monstrously voluminous Encyclopedia, which is to comprise the whole knowledge of humanity. The well-known financiers, the brothers PEREIRE, who founded the "Credit Mobilier," and rank among the millionaires of the empire, are the responsible parties; and no means will be wanting to the efficient prosecution of the work. A vast number of editors are to be engaged, and a corresponding sum of money is to be placed at their disposal. The whole work, it is thought, will extend to two hundred volumes, the first of which is shortly to appear.

—The remains of the Aspinwall Library, consumed by the fire in Broadway, (as recently mentioned in our "Gossip,") drenched with water and charred by fire when dug out of the ruins, were sold by weight to a dealer in paper-refuse in Elm-street. There some of our keen-scented antiquarians got wind of them, and a new *chasse aux bibliographes*, worthy of the pen of another Abbé RIVE, was the result. We have heard great things of the treasures disintered by patience and perseverance from the smouldering heap, and, as a specimen, know that a literary gentleman secured a volume of JEFFERSON'S works, with long and interesting marginal MS. notes in the autograph of, and signed by, the poet COLERIDGE. These will probably be printed in the *Historical Magazine*. The purchase was a fortunate one for the waste-paper dealer, as the second-hand booksellers followed hard upon the private collectors, and cleared off everything that was not utterly ruined.

—One of the most interesting papers read at the late Bath meeting of the British Association, before the Geographical Section, was the report by Lord MILTON and Dr. CHEADLE, of their expedition across the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia, by the Yellow Head or Leather Pass. The journey was undertaken with a view to discover the shortest route between the Red River settlement and the gold districts of British Columbia. The pass by which they crossed the Rocky Mountains was far to the north of those usually traveled, and the following route by the Thompson River had never before been attempted, owing to the dense growth of the primitive forest, and the dangerous navigation of the streams. It was successfully accomplished by Lord MILTON and his companion, though not without the loss of nearly all their baggage and provisions, and several narrow escapes of life; but they had the satisfaction of discovering the best and most practicable line of communication from Canada to British Columbia.

LYRA AMERICANA; or VERSES OF PRAISE AND FAITH FROM AMERICAN POETS. Selected and arranged by Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, M. A. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is a more satisfactory volume than its companion, recently noticed in this paper, as regards its editing. The materials are selected from a wide range of writers, including representations from almost every denomination of Christians known among us, from R. W. EMERSON and Miss FULLER to Bishop ONDERDONCK, Father PISE, N. P. WILLIS and Gen. DIX. This shows remarkable liberality of sentiment in a high churchman, such as the editor proclaims himself to be in his preface. He asserts for American poetry a higher degree of originality than the collection itself will justify. His remarks on the peculiarities of our religious verse—its want of spiritual warmth and unction, and the preponderance in it of ethical speculation, are just and discriminating. In its direct inspiration from nature, he finds a compensation for the absence of the historical background of ecclesiastical and liturgical tradition, and finish of versification incompatible with the conditions of a new country.

A Stolen Child.

On the 28th of last month, a girl four years of age, named MARY ANN CAGNEY, was stolen from the street, where she was playing, in Avenue C, near Eighth street. She is the daughter of Mr. WM. CAGNEY, of No. 78 Avenue C. The parents were naturally much excited when they learned their little girl was missing. The police and the police telegraph were day after day consulted, but nothing could be learned in relation to the child. Mr. CAGNEY, the father, a week ago received some information that induced him to believe his daughter was in Buffalo. He went thither, but after making the most diligent inquiries he returned to this city without having obtained any clue to his child.

Meantime Capt. WALLING, of the Twentieth Precinct, had not been idle. This officer, with the aid of Sergeant PETTY, on Saturday, succeeded in recovering the child and arresting AUGUST AICKLE and MARY, his wife, also a girl aged 16 years, named ANNIE DUBOLT, all of whom are Germans. From the reports made by the police, it appears that AICKLE and his wife, having no children of their own, were exceedingly desirous to adopt one. With this view they had from time to time applied at the different charitable institutions of this city, but without success. Finally AICKLE and his wife determined to steal a child, and for this purpose they employed the girl ANNIE DUBOLT. The latter coaxed the child into a candy store, and subsequently to the house of AICKLE. The three prisoners were yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and, after a preliminary examination, they were committed to prison. The penalty for kidnapping a child is, by the statute of this State, ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

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HOLLIDAY AND OPERA BONNETS,
WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

FRENCH MILLINERY BELOW COST—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, respectfully informs ladies preparing for the holidays, that, in order to close the business of the season, she now offers her rich selection of Visiting and Reception bonnets at prices much below cost.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.)
Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of
SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
Also, the largest assortment of fine quality
KID GLOVES,
At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.
Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.
MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.
MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.
EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.
WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gent'emen and Children, at half price.
GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.
Also, will put up several thousand
DRESS PATTERNS,
With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.
SHAWLS
In every variety of quality and price.
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
Of the newest and most fashionable styles,
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Different from those of any other house in the city. Also, reception and carriage cloaks; misses and children's empress suits. CHARLOTTE G. SMITH.
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, NO. 274 BOWERY, have now opened an entirely new stock of BLACK and COLORED SILKS, BOUGHT AT AUCTION, at very
DECIDED BARGAINS!
BLACK GROS DE RHINE SILKS, at $1 25 to $1 75.
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, at $1 62½ to $2.
RICH TAFFETA DE LYONS, at $2 50, worth $3 50.
HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS, at $2 50 to $3.
TAFFETA IMPERIAL, (Paris quality,) at $3 50 to $6; cost to import from $4 75 to $8 50.
COLORED SILKS—new and fashionable colors—at $1 50, $1 75 and $2—worth from $2 25 to $3 a yard.
EVENING SILKS—choice colors—very cheap.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

POLITICAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the State Central Committee to settle and adjust all difficulties, and reorganize the Union party of the City and County of New-York, have agreed upon a plan of reorganization, which we have submitted to the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, and which has been approved by said committee, and is as follows:

FIRST—The organization to be by Assembly Districts.

SECOND—The organizations to be represented in a Central Committee, to be composed of seven delegates from each Assembly District, and each local Assembly organization to have a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

And for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing plan of organization, the undersigned have appointed two persons residing in each Assembly District, who are each authorized to appoint a clerk to assist them in making the enrollment.

The enrollment to be made as follows: One Clerk shall take and enter the name and residence of each person presenting himself to be enrolled in one book, and the other Clerk shall enter the name and residence in another book alphabetically arranged, before the next name is recorded.

When the enrollment is completed, the Inspectors shall seal up each book before adjourning, in the presence of those in attendance by binding it with tape and signing their names across the seal, and said books shall not be opened under any pretence whatever until the opening of the polls for the election.

The enrollment to take place at the places hereafter designated, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st and 22d of December, 1864, from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M., and the election to be held at the same place, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d of December, the polls to be open from 6 to 10 P. M.

All persons who shall affirm that they voted for and supported Abraham Lincoln for President, at the last Presidential election, shall be enrolled, and be entitled to vote at the Primary election. The Inspectors shall provide a box, in which they shall deposit the ballots, and each man's name, as he votes, shall be checked on the alphabetical roll. At the closing of the polls the ballots shall be counted by the Inspectors, and the result publicly announced. The Inspectors shall then prepare and certify duplicate credentials of the delegates elected to the Central Committee, one copy to be handed to William R. Stewart, at No. 113 West 33d-st., the other to Rufus F. Andrews, at No. 47 Wall-st., on Saturday, the 24th day of December, instant.

The Inspectors shall also prepare and certify duplicate copies of the names of the officers elected for the local organizations, and present the same to the aforesaid persons. The roll-books shall be immediately delivered to the Recording Secretary elected in each Association on the announcement of the result.

There shall be but one ballot, and the names of all persons to be elected at the primary election shall be written or printed thereon.

The following persons have been selected as Inspectors for the several Assembly Districts, and the following places are hereby designated as places of enrollment and for primary elections:

INSPECTORS.	PLACE OF MEETING.
1st—Matthew C. Fordham, C. F. E. Lender,	No. 4 New Chambers-st.
2d—Augustus P. Green, Michael J. Ryan,	No. 398 Pearl-st.
3d—Joseph B. Taylor, Nathan C. Kingsley,	Fifth Ward Hotel.
4th—William Hutton, Chas. H. Hall,	No. 68 East Broadway, Botanic Hall.
5th—Andrew Bleakley, C. T. Polnamus,	No. 185 Spring-st.
6th—George W. Kirk, David Miller,	No. 274 Grand-st.
7th—John Keyser, James M. Murray,	Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av.
8th—John F. Seymour, Henry A. Smith,	Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts.
9th—John Lindsay, H. C. Park,	No. 245 8th-av.
10th—Daniel Sullivan, Frederick C. Wagner,	4th-st., corner of Broadway.
11th—John V. Gridley, Alexander Wilder,	34th-st. and 8th-av.
12th—Artimus Reybert, Edward Silleck,	4th-st. and Avenue C, Constant's Hall.
13th—William J. O'Brien, Alexander Lamont,	No. 683 8th-av.
14th—William Richardson, E. Delafield Smith,	23d-st. and Broadway.
15th—Thomas B. Asten, John H. White,	No. 435 4th-av.
16th—J. W. T. Van Riper, Allen Cooper,	Dingeldein's Hall.
17th—Stephen Knapp, John H. Porter,	Washington Hall, Harlem.

The delegates elected to the Central Committee will meet the undersigned at the Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Thursday evening, Jan. 5, 1865, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to answer to their names as they are called, and to organize said committee.

The President elect of each Association will call a meeting of said Association on some evening during the second week in January, 1865, at such place as he may designate.

The Inspectors heretofore named will meet the undersigned at the Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the books for the enrollment.

The undersigned earnestly request all citizens who voted the Union ticket at the November election to enroll themselves in their respective Assembly Districts and aid in organizing and sustaining an effective Union organization.

WM. R STEWART,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

ELEVENTH WARD—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Union Executive Committee of the 11th Ward will be held at No. 21 Avenue D, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN T. HARDING, Chairman.

SHIPPING.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.—REGULAR LINE. —The steamship MELVILLE, WATLINGTON, Master, will sail for Port Royal, S. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 6, East River. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON PLANTATIONS—THE ADVERTISER was interested in working a Plantation this year under the free labor system, which has proved a success, and will leave in a few days for a crop next year; additional capital would be acceptable. Several most respectable merchants are interested. For information address Box No. 586 Post Office, New-York.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE—4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—One first floor on the avenue to let; front room 21x24, rear room 14x18, communicating with two clothes-closets, bath-room, &c., adjoining. The fine parlors on 24th-st. will be let to a family who have no small children, on favorable terms. Also, accommodations for man and wife from $25 to $75 per week, Transient Board $3 per day.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, DEC. 16, IN VICINITY OF Fifth-avenue Hotel, a small SKY-TERRIER DOG, answering to the name of "Gip." His hair was long and light yellow. The finder will receive a reward by returning it to No. 41 West 23d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CHOICE IMPORTATION OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF CHAMPAGNE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.

CHOICE IMPORTATION OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF CHAMPAGNE, being one entire shipment of Dinet Fils & Co., comprising 128 cases quarts and pints, in double and single packages. The reputation of this wine is well known as being one of the finest sparkling wines imported to this market.

Also, OLD WINES AND LIQUORS from the Estate of the late SAM'L GLOVER, viz.: 18 dozen Madeira, Williams & Co., Boston; 70 botts old Port, bottled, and 70 botts old Port, bottled, London, Hills & Underwood; 2 dozen R Madeira, 15 half-gallons, Magnums do.; 1 dozen do. no marks; 2 dozen fine Amontillado, vin., 1831, bottled 1834; 8 demijohns old Brown Sherry, Maitland & Co., 1847, Dutch Imperial Cordial and Curacoa; 20 dozed Val-de-Penas & Lachryma Cristi; 31 gallons old Pale Otard Dupuy & Co. Brandy, 1856, sold by order of executors.

Also by order of C. F. LOOSEY, Esq., all the Wines, Liquors, and choice Segars belonging to the Estate of the late COUNT NICHOLAS de GIORGE, Austrian Minister to the United States, consisting of choice Chateau Lafitte, St. Julian, Chateau Leoville and Chateau Youem Moet and Chandon Cremante, Rose and Sillery, Mosseux Champagne, Old Port and Sherry, Old Cognac Brandy, 1827 Chatreuse, all in bottles; 4,000 of the choicest HAVANA SEGARS, Regalias, de Londres, Cazadores and Cilindrados, all imported for his private use by the late owner.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office,
AUCTION SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, at their Gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of original modern oil paintings, of the French, English, Dusseldorf, Dutch, German and American Schools, all of which are guaranteed original, and recently imported from Europe by the following eminent artists, viz:

VERBOCKHOVEN, KOEK KOEK,
GIRARD, KRUSEMAN,
CARRABAIN, VERHOVEN BALL,
Professor JAUERMAN, of Dusseldorf,
VANDER HAGEN, of Dusseldorf,
EDER, of Dusseldorf,
DeBRAKALEER, SMETS,
EVERSON, VAN HOVE,
ADAM BARLAND, MORRIS, of London,
LILLY M. SPENCER, W. M. BROWN,
M. WARE, TROYAN,

and others. Also, by order of the executors, 7 original European pictures, by L. Verner, Musin, Hugghens and Diez. The attention of connoisseurs and lovers of fine arts is requested. The above are now on exhibition.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY AND
DIAMOND GOODS.
HERRING'S LARGE JEWELRY SAFE,
COUNTERS, TABLES, DESKS, &c.,
The stock of

T. B. BYNNER, No. 176 Broadway, who is retiring from this branch of his business. The stock consists, in part, of American, Swiss and English Gold Watches, in hunting, magic and open face cases; fine Gold Anchor Levers and Cylinders, enameled and diamond set. Also, Silver Watches, all varieties. Also, superb Diamond, Opal, Emerald and Pearl Jewelry, Cluster and Single-stone Diamond Rings and Pins, Stone, Cameo, Carbuncle, Amethyst, Blood Stone, Topaz and other Seal Rings; Gold Scale and solid do.; fine sets Coral, Pearl and Opal Pins and Ear Knobs; Studs and Sleeve Buttons of every style; Gold Vest Guard and Fob Chains, elegant Chatelaine Chains, Chain Hooks, and a very large assortment of other fine Jewelry; also a large

HERRING'S SAFE.

To be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at No. 60 Liberty-st., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. each day. The above will be sold in lots to suit the trade and purchasers generally, and their attention is respectfully solicited as the sale is peremptory and without any reserve whatever.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

Having determined to change the character of my business on the 1st of January, and confine it to a more limited line of goods, I have decided, in order to effect such change at once, to offer such of my stock as remains unsold, and which is now open for inspection at my place of business,
No. 175 BROADWAY, (up stairs,)
AT AUCTION, AT THE SALESROOMS
OF EDWARD SCHENCK, NO. 60 LIBERTY-ST.
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 21st and 22d instant,
AS THE STOCK WAS MANUFACTURED AND LAID IN BEFORE GOLD ATTAINED ITS PRESENT PREMIUM,
I SHALL POSITIVELY SELL EVERYTHING OFFERED,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION WHATEVER,
IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE
AND
PURCHASERS GENERALLY.
THE STOCK CONSISTS OF
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AMMERICAN,
SWISS,
AND ENGLISH;
DIAMOND,
OPAL,
PEARL,
AND AMETHYST RINGS,
GOLD CHAINS, LOCKETS, FINE GOLD SETS AND HALF-SETS CORAL.
ENAMELED, PEARL,
AND ONYX SCARF-PINS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF GOLD JEWELRY.
The goods will be on inspection at No. 60 Liberty-st., two days before the sale.
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 BROADWAY.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Of Dixon's, Harrison's and other celebrated makers; also,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his salesroom, No. 50 Liberty-st., a superb assortment of silver plated ware, viz.: tea sets, large and small waiters, tureens, liquor frames, entree dishes, epergnes, urns, wine and fruit stands, cake, sugar and card baskets, goblets, ice-pitchers, casters, pickle and egg frames, butter-coolers, cups, &c.; also, a large assortment of
DINNER, DESSERT AND FRUIT KNIVES.
with pearl and ivory handles.
Also a large and beautiful assortment of very rich
ORMOLU GOODS,
viz.: odeurs, cigar-stands, work-boxes, dressing-cases, jewel-boxes, &c. They will be on exhibition on Monday, at the salesroom.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF CHOICE WATER COLOR DRAWING SKETCHES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock, at our galleries, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

Sale of choice water color drawings, sketches, etchings, pencil and ink drawings, being a private collection, to be sold without reserve, comprising the works of the principal members of the "London Sketch Club," viz.: Leslie C. Stamfield, A. E. Chalon, J. L. Chalon, J. Cristall, Glass, Coe, Uwins, and other eminent British artists, all framed and in fine order. Also drawings by Darley, Coe and other celebrated French and American artists. They will be ready for exhibition on and from Friday, 16th inst., until sale.

Also, by order of the executors of the late W. Huntsinger, Esq., deceased, a number of original paintings of merit, with a fine lot of engravings, prizes distributed by the Dusseldorf Art Union to artists and others, with an invoice of other fine engravings and lithographs.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Suthern District of Florida, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, from store No. 9 South William-st., cargo of schooner BADGER, 34 bales UPLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of Beaner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
THOS. W. CLAPP, U. S. Marshall,
Southern District Florida.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, Broadway, near Liberty-st., removed for convenience of sale; several superb parlor suites, library, reception and dining room suites; rosewood and black walnut chamber suites, of various styles; rosewood etageres, sideboards, extension dining tables, book-cases, lounges, easy chairs, hat-stands, clocks, vases, &c. Catalogues at sale, which will be absolute, for cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CHOICE OLD LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, and following days, at the old establishment of A. M. Bininger & Co., No. 375 Broadway, at 11 o'clock each day, continuation sale of said firm, embracing fine old liquors, champagne, cordials &c., all of which is fully guaranteed according to samples.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL IN LOTS TO SUIT RETAILERS on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at ten o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., a choice assortment of English and French china toys, vases, motto mugs, teas and coffees, dolls, &c., in great variety, 44 prime china tea sets, fancy toilet sets, table cutlery, plated ware, white granite and common crockery ware, glass ware, &c., adapted to the holiday season. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive to close consignments.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
MESSRS. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER would call attention to the beautiful collection of oil paintings by modern American and European artists, now on exhibition free, at Snedecor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, being the entire private collection of W. Hatfield, Esq.

They will be sold at auction on the evening of THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 310 MADISON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway —The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 310 Madison-st., on the southerly side, between Gouverneur and Montgomery sts. The house is about 19.8x40 feet, and has party-walls on each side. Maps at 5¾ Pine-st.

By J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, DEC. 20, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
MALAGA RAISINS—3,000 packages.
DRIED APPLES—25 barrels.
DATES—50 flat frails.
CITRON—10 cases.

TAKE NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 120 Nassau-st., second story, 4 trunks containing wearing apparel, clothing, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
OIL-PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, &c.
COMPRISING THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF W. HATFIELD, ESQ.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at 7½ o'clock, at Snedicor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, near 9th-st., Oil-paintings, Water-color Drawings, &c., comprising a collection of "Cabinet Gems," the private gallery of W. Hatfield, Esq., purchased by him mostly from the artists themselves during the past eleven years, embracing specimens of the French, Flemish, Dusseldorf, Dutch, English and American schools. Among the foreign artists represented are

Merle, Lemmens, Diaz,
Plassau, Pecrus, Jules Noel,
Fichel, Ed. Frere, Von Seben,
Patrols, Couturier, Seignac,
Lies, Verbeckhoven, Strobel,
De Noter, Lanfant de Metz, Lambinet,
Desjobers, Deshayes, Herring, &c., &c.
AMERICAN SCHOOL.
Church, Bierstadt, Thos. Cole,
Kensett, Jas. M. Hart, Bellows,
Gignoux, Lamdin, W. T. Richards,
Mignot, Nehlig, H. P. Gray,
Cropsey, Ed. White, Casilaer,
Wm. Hart, Geo. Hall, Shattuck,
J. G. Brown, C. C. Coleman, Eastman Johnson,
Leutze, Darley, Geo. Baker,
J. R. Gifford, A. F. Tait, S. J. Guy,
McEntee, Warren, Hennessey,
Doughton, and many others.

They are now on exhibition, free, as above, from 9 o'clock A. M., until dark, and three evenings previous to the sale from 6 to 9 o'clock, with catalogue.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, DEC. 24—AT 12 O'COCK M., AT the corner of Irving and Van Brunt streets, Brooklyn, a portable steam saw-mill of fifteen horse power, more or less, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage, charges, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT MOTT HAVEN, NEAR NORTH New-York, eight miles from the City Hall, via Harlem Railroad, steamboat from Peck-slip or 3d-av. Railroad, a two-story house, small barn and other out-buildings, chicken yard, 75 feet long, inclosed and covered; large garden, the beds lined with box; a variety of fruit trees, blackberry and raspberry bushes, strawberry bed, flower beds, &c.; a good well and cistern, conducted into the kitchen, and waste pipe to a cesspool under the street: price $6,000. Inquire of THOS. RAE, at the Land Office, on Boston-road.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—IN THE PLEASANT village of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., a large house, with two acres of land, situated on Broadway, three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Railroad station; the house is forty feet by sixty, two stories, and the location one of the most desirable in the village; the premises are well adapted for a private residence or a first-class boarding-house. For further information apply to JOHN J. CLAPP, Esq., White Plains, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, No. 1 Hanover Building, Hanover-square, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT NEW FOUR story brown stone front house No. 56 West 39th-st., 21x55x100, built by days' work, no contract, black walnut doors all through the parlor story, with elegant new velvet parlor carpets, bronze gas fixtures, large pier-glass, and ready for immediate occupancy. Price $35,000. Apply on the premises, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS his house, No. 13 West 37th st., for sale, or exchange for a less expensive residence, in the city, or its vicinity; also a pair of valuable horses with a comfortable rockaway, harness, &c.; also his library, in lots to suit purchasers. GARDINER SPRING.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—seven three-story, basement and under-cellar, brown-stone houses, in 54th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold separately or together. The houses are new, with all the modern improvements; size 18x45; lot, 100 feet. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE—ON ONE of the most desirable corners on Murray Hill; the lease of over five lots of ground, at a low rent, for twenty-one years and one renewal: price $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 200 ACRES, SITUATED at Cedar Bridge, N. J. About 14 acres are now producing cranberries. Inquire of A. P. WHITEHEAD, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW DOUBLE TENEMENT house, No. 679 3d-av.; rents for $2,556 per annum; also a brown-stone house, four stories: all will be sold cheap. Inquire of owner, JOHN GLASS, No. 830 2d-av.

FOR SALE—EAST OF AND NEAR THE CITY Hall Park, a large and valuable corner property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.
The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE,
Under the hall.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 87 West 20th-st. To this house has been added a three-story extension, and finished throughout in the best style, and with all the modern improvements. On the alterations no money was spared to make it first-class, and it is well adapted for a large family or a genteel boarding-house. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. For further particulars, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STONE front house, No. 32 East 17th-st., fronting Union-square; the building is 44 feet by 85, substantially built and elegantly decorated, and is suitable for a first-class restaurant or club house. Apply to
H. W. DeFOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

TO LET—LOFTS AND OFFICES.—SEVEN WELL lighted lofts and offices on the second floor, front and back, in the brown-stone front building Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st.
E. T. & S. RYDER, No. 60 Fulton-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN FLUSHING, from Jan. 1 to May 1; first-class, in perfect order, and near the depot; will be rented low to a careful tenant. Apply at No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, in West 46th-st., Nos. 49 and 51. Inquire of D ROBINSON, on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WANT AN UNfurnished room, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; good table indispensable; terms must not be more than $12 per week; reference given and required. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Box No. 5,358 Post-office.

WANTED—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS WITH private tables, in a strictly private family, for a gentleman, wife, child 5 years old, and servant; location between 14th and 25th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; or such rooms near Delmonico's or Maison Doree's, without meals. Address F. E. H., Box No. 4,030 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, between 23d and 54th sts. Address N., Station G, Post-office. Stating accommodations and terms. Satisfactory reference.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM to a lady and gentleman; board for the lady only. Inquire at No. 155 East 35th-st.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, SOUTHern exposure, suitable for a single gentleman, (dinner at 6;) family private. No. 34 West 29th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS,—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEN WRIGHT OIL COMPANY, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a dividend for November of Two (2) Per Cent., payable at this office on and after the 4th day of January.

The delay in the payment arises from the non-completion of the necessary books.
JOHN W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner Varick, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily. Interest six per cent. All deposits made before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BOEHM FLUTE, BADGER, MAKER, solid silver mountings, in perfect order, to be sold for half the cost. Also, silver-plated ware, pen and pencil cases, suitable for holiday presents, to be disposed of at a sacrifice. Apply at No. 25 Chambers-st., Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE PURCHASED
2,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for $100,000. $20,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office,
IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.

The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY,
President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5..............$500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.

Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*

FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
THOS. HALE, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.
Polls open from 10½ until 11 o'clock A. M.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

OIL TERRITORY FOR SALE—FIRST-class oil territory in fee, for sale. Purchasers and those wishing to form stock companies in oil-producing territory can see maps, with full particulars at JOHN H WATSON'S, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—$300,000 COLUMBUS AND INDIANapolis Central Railway First Mortgage Sinking Fund, seven per cent. Bond. 40 years to run, by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESSED TO INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM SCROFULA, ULCERS, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, HIP DISEASE, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.—To attempt a description of my suffering from the terrible agonies of a most extensive and destructive ulceration, covering the greater portion of my person, throat, &c., the terrible appearance and offensiveness would be impossible. While my money lasted I left nothing undone, but poverty compelled me to call in a dispensary physician, who, horrified at my appearance, consoled me that I would be consigned to Potter's Field in a few days. He returned shortly with Dr. Heine. This gentleman being apparently more used to such sights, pronounced me curable. He not only prescribed his medicines, but also furnished me with other comforts until I was perfectly cured. I would also state that all physicians who had previously attended me considered it impossible for me to recover. Dr. Heine's office is at No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
JOHN HOLMES.

Sworn before me, G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

I saw John Holmes, and know the above to be true.
W. HUBBARD, M. D., Pres. of Bowery Ins. Co.

Dr. Heine guarantees a perfect and lasting cure. He refers to hundreds that have been cured twenty-five years ago. His treatment is positively without fail in all scrofulous, hereditary and all other chronic diseases. Instead of spending months of misery under the care of other physicians, or in hospitals, or swallowing pounds of iodid potass, mercury, syrups, &c., you can be cured in a very short time by Dr. Heine's new treatment. Office No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. His practice in constitutional affections is original, excelling Ricord or any other, and is acknowledged by every scientific man to be the only reliable system, always guaranteeing a radical cure.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 6 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, fr the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the d coverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for d eases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

LADY INVALID.—IF YOU WISH RELIEF, send a red stamp for the Ladies' Private Circular. It tells much you ought to know, exposes quackery, and will save you money, perhaps life.
Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young widow; one fully competent to take the charge of a widower's family; is a neat, tidy woman, and fond of children; has no objection to do the work of a small family; wages not so much an object as a pleasant home; good reference. Call at No. 137 Elizabeth-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A highly respectable woman; is a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the first style; can be recommended by the first families of the city. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a competent waitress, also a good seamstress; has good city references. Can be seen at No. 104 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SEWING, BY THE DAY OR MONTH in families; all kinds of sewing done; can make clothes for children; can operate on Wilson's machine. Call at No. 255 14th-st., between Avenues A and B; terms moderate.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; best of city reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls, for general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON, A SITuation as seamstress and nurse, or attend a store; good reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 68 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business; willing to assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse; no objection to do chamberwork. Call at No. 68 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and vestmaker, to engage by the day or week. Call at No. 2½ 7th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to go out to do public cooking by the day. Apply at No. 756 Greenwich-st., between Bank and Hammond.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MACHINIST AND engineer a situation as superintendent of some mining establishment in Colorado; has had four years' experience in the mines and quartz mills in Colorado. For further particulars, inquire in person or by letter, of L. W. BADGER, No. 2 State-street.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, RESPECTABLY connected, wishes to make a permanent engagement with a wholesale hardware or provision house; is a good writer and will make himself as useful as possible; has unexceptionable references. Address B. N., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, time-keeper, collector, or out-door clerk, by a competent man; salary not so much an object as employment; best of references given. Address W. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper or clerk in any capacity, by a young may of good character, with unexceptionable references. Address, for two days, W. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience; the best of references given; will be found willing and obliging. Address C. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as first-class coachman in a private family; has several years of recommendation from his last employer. Call or address No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; good references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; can be recommended as being a competent person. Call or address WAITER, No. 52 Vandam-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable single man; understands his business, and has good city reference. Call at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; can give several years of the highest city references. Address M. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman or groom. Call, for two days, at No. 85 West 19th-st.

TO STATIONERS—THE ADVERTISER, A young man of steady habits, honest and industrious, desires a situation as salesman or general clerk with some stationery establishment in this city; has had seven years' experience in a down-town stationery store, and is thoroughly acquainted with the detail of the business, in every department; satisfactory references given. Views as to salary moderate. Address STATIONER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-PAINTer; one that is competent to take charge of the painting department of a coach manufactory; one that is a varnish finisher: desire him to take charge of the hands in his department; references required. Address J. & B. BRUCE, Cincinnati, Ohio, or PARKER & GILLESPIE, No. 157 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED gardener, who knows the care of hot and greenhouses, and loves his profession, can find a permanent, pleasant situation in a private place, any time before Feb. 10, 1865. Address AMATEUR, Box No. 179 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FIRST-CLASS stationery establishment in this city; a liberal arrangement will be made with a competent person. Address Box No. 2,556 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO SERVE as groom and coachman in the city. Address W. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, giving Post-office address, references and terms.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A CHAMbermaid, who can also sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 11 West 24th-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN, none but those having a large trade need apply. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A SMART, ACtive lad, who resides with his parents. Salary first year, $150. Address B. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID TO GO WITH A lady to Nassau for the winter. Apply at No. 20 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR ENGlish cook, with good reference. Apply at No. 80 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE CLOTHING house No. 116 Fulton-st., with city reference and experience in retail trade.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER: one accustomed to the retail hardware business. Apply before 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 796 3d-av.

WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE. APPLY AT No. 5 Coenties-slip, up stairs.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the PROTESTANT HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 21st inst., at the asylum, No. 7 West 10th-st., near 6th-av. There will be addresses by several clergymen, and the usual exercises by the children. The public are invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

OFFICERS OF SOUTHERN PRISONS will confer a great favor upon an afflicted wife by any information of Capt. DANIEL R. BOICE, Third New-Jersey Cavalry, who was captured at Haynesburgh, Va., and supposed to be at Saulsbury, N. C. Southern papers please copy. Address through the Personals, New-York *News*.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALL AND SEE THE GREAT
ELECTRIC GAS BRACKET.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 561 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER of about 30-horse power. Address, with particulars and price, Box No. 4,569 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A TWELVE-HORSE STEAM-ENgine, and a lot of machinery, saw-tables, &c., all in running order. W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for he celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.
RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
No. 726 Broadway, New-York.

In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities, volume, richness, purity and sonority of tone, which have so often met with the highest commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet, they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.

Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
STODART & MORRIS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, FIFE OR CORNET.—Only popular and newest tunes. "Dark Girl Dressed in Blue," "Daisy Dingle Schottisch," "I'm a Young Man from the Country," "A Darkey off the Track," etc. Eight books, 85c.: two numbers, 25c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES — SEVEN-OCTAVE, ROSEwood cases, overstrung bass, full iron frame, &c., &c., at largely reduced prices, for the holidays; style and quality unsurpassed. Every piano fully warranted for five years.
ILSLEY & CO.,
No. 430 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

WANTED—FOR A QUARTET CHOIR IN BROOKlyn, tenor, bass and alto singers; must have good voices, and read readily; also an organist. Address B. B., Box No. 735 New-York Post-office.

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OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
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To be made of 5½ ounce flannel. Further information can be had by applying at this office.

The articles must be packed in regulation boxes. Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Blouses," and addressed to
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1864, from dealers, for such of the following articles as they can furnish for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army:
64 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 56 inches.
8 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 55⅝ inches.
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Proposals will be considered for Tyres made by other manufacturers, if equally serviceable.
10 kegs each hot pressed Square Nuts, ⅜ and ⅝ inch.
36 Parallel Bench Vises.
500 lbs. Borax, 25 bbls. Coal Oil.
12,000 Hickory Pick Handles.
10,000 Hickory Spike Maul Handles.
50 Pigs Lead, 50 Pigs Babbitt.
25 Slabs Zinc, 25,000 feet Safety Fuse.
100 doz. Ames' No. 2 Shovels, or an article equally good.
20 reams Emery Cloth, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2;
20 reams Emery Paper, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2;
2 barrels best Copal Varnish;
5 barrels Mineral Paint (in oil.)

When samples are furnished they must have the name of the bidder upon them, and be numbered to correspond with the bids.

The articles bid for, and time of delivery must be stated, and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible sureties, guaranteeing over their own signatures that the bidder will enter into bond for the fulfillment of his contract, should one be awarded him.

Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.

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Captain and A. Q. M.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments, entitled
HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

One of the greatest successes ever achieved in this theatre, given with a
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
Including the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, W. R. Floyd, Norton, John Sefton, John Moore, G. Brown, Williamson, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, and Mrs. Maurice.

WEDNESDAY—"HOW SHE LOVES HIM."
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE, for the 145th time.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—"HOW SHE LOVES HIM."

THE WIFE'S SECRET.—This charming play is in rehearsal, and will be produced at the earliest possible period.

MARRIED LIFE (Buckstone's fine Comedy) is also in preparation.

Open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

OLYMPIC. COMMENCES AT 7¾.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the local sensational drama in
FIVE TABLEAUX AND A PROLOGUE,
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THE MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
THE FIRE and UNION-SQUARE,
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PRESENTED ON THE STAGE.
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Seats secured three days in advance.

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2. "Laughing Waters".................R. Heller
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HELLER-RAVEL PANTOMIME,
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HARLEQUIN SANTA CLAUS
AND THE MAGIC CLOSET.
With NEW SCENERY, NEW CLOWN,
NEW DRESSES, NEW HARLEQUIN,
NEW MACHINERY, NEW COLUMBINE,
NEW TRICKS and CHANGES, NEW WITCH,
NEW MUSIC, NEW DEMON,
NEW MISE-EN-SCENE, NEW SPIRIT,
And a BRAN NEW SANTA CLAUS.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

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IN AID OF THE MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION
OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF
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AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN, DEC. 27, 1864.
Tickets can be obtained from members of the fraternity and all the principal music and drug stores.

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89TH TO 94TH NIGHTS.
HIS PICTURES, MUSIC AND STORY,
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☞ REMEMBER THE MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY.

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OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
JUST ARRIVED,
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BISKRA DROMEDARY,
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The latter only nine months old, which may be seen at all hours in conjunction with the largest and
MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS
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ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
THE WONDERFUL PERFORMING MONKEY, Signor VICTOR, appears at each entertainment in his comical feats.—ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS. No half price.

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For months the
UTMOST EFFORT AND PRODIGAL OUTLAY
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WEEK OF UNRIVALED NOVELTIES.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
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A MAGNIFICENT MOVING PANORAMA,
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in their Customs, War Dances, &c.
AFTERNOON, AT 3,
The great tragic Drama of
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Or, A JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONGS.
EVENING AT 7½.
The romantic play entitled
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Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, &c., &c., appear.
COMIC SONGS..............by..........W. B. HARRISON
COMIC DANCE..............by..........TONY DENIER
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS,
AND
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
A GREAT ARRAY OF LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON,
THREE GIANTS, 24 FEET HIGH.
TWO DWARFS, 18 POUNDS EACH.
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SPLENDID FRENCH MOVING AUTOMATA,
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and a million other curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.
Will be produced MONDAY, Dec. 26, A GRAND HOLIDAY SPECTACULAR MUSICAL FAIRY ROMANCE, with new, novel, gorgeous and costly scenery, wardrobe, properties, music, processions, dances and mechanical effects.

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Lesse and Manager....................WM. WHEATLEY
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE
by the great and original artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Second time in many months of
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in her famous and unequaled representation of
THE YANKEE GAL.
SECOND TIME THIS SEASON OF
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Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS....as....CON O'CAROLAN
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS....as....MOLESHE
To conclude with the laughable commedetta of
THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY,
OR YANKEE HELP.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, as the Yankee Help
MELISSA,
WITH A YANKEE SONG.
Both pieces cast with the full strength of the company, Messrs. J. Nunan, J. W. Collier, George Becks, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisden, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, Barry, &c.; Misses Isabella Freeman, Mary Wells, Skerrett, Burke, &c.
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Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M.
TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1864,
MON. ETOILE.
Comedy in 1 act, by Scribe,
LA POUDRE AUX YEUX,
Comedy in 2 acts, by Labiche.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

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Will give the FOURTH AND FIFTH LECTURES of his course on PNEUMATIC CHEMISTRY, with BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 19 and 21. Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

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They are fine ornaments for the parlor, and also very agreeable companions for the invalid, I have boxes playing from one to twenty-four tunes, and costing from $3 50 to $750.
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NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 31st-st. and 9th-av.,
Will hold a
FAIR AND FESTIVAL,
IN THE HALL,
Corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av.,
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, Dec. 21st, 22d and 23d.
GREAT ATTRACTION.

A New-England kitchen, (old style). The ladies in their old style costumes hope to see all their friends and serve up Yankee fare.

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Pleasing entertainments will be given in the exhibition of a Magic Lantern; also, of ten beautiful Italian Fantoccini figures, by Mr. A Douglas. Commencing at 7½ and 8½ o'clock each evening.
Come and see
Goods sold at store prices.

A BAZAAR,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., from Dec. 16 to 22, inclusive. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents; Children half-price. The supply will consist of rich, fancy and useful articles, and a well selected assortment of Children's Toys. Store prices will be asked. The Refreshment room will form an attractive feature, being amply supplied with the delicacies of the season.

THE LADIES OF THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST Society will hold a Fair in the lecture-room of the church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, from 2 to 10 P. M.

THE LADIES OF THE FREE CHURCH of the Epiphany will hold a fair, for the benefit of said church, in the basement of the same, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 21, 22 and 23, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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A SOLITAIRE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND Ring, $5; a cluster ring, $7; a pair solitaire knobs, $5; pair cluster knobs, $7 50; ladies' set, pin and knobs, $18, all beautifully enameled; solid 18-carat gold. Must be seen to be appreciated. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

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WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, one unfurnished floor in a private residence, located between 1st and 6th avs., and between 13th and 27th sts. Address, with full particulars as to location and terms, Postoffice, Box No. 2,343.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA SEASON.
Director.............................MAX MARETZEK
NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons having bought seats f Tuesday can have them exchanged for Wednesday Friday, or have the money returned.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 21, at
(TWENTY-FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.)
First night of Auber's brilliant opera,
FRA DIAVOLO, FRA DIAVOLO,
which its illustrious author, Auber, has lately adapte to the Italian stage by transforming the tedious pros portions into melodious recitatives, and adding to th no less than five new vocal pieces and an incident al ballet—thereby investing this sparkling compositi with all the attractive features of an entirely new oper
FRA DIAVOLO
will be produced with new and splendid scenery, by W. Calvo; new and brilliant costumes by Sig. Brusc and Mme. Machi; new properties by Sig. Ablatti, an the following very complete cast:
ZERLINA..................................MISS KELLOG
PAMELA....................................MLLE. MOREN
FRA DIAVOLO..............................SIG. G. LOTT
LORD ROCHBOURG...........................SIG. BELLIN
LORENZO..................................SIG. LORIN
BEPPO....................................SIG. DUBRUE
GIACOMO..................................SIG. WEINLIC
MATHEO...................................SIG. MULLE
The incidental ballet will be executed by
Mlle. ERNESTINE and Mlle. AURIOL.
Conductor.........................Mr. CARL BERGMANN
SYNOPSIS OF THE SCENERY.—Act I—Vestibu of an Italian Inn. Act II.—Interior of the Inn. Act III —Mountain pass in the Abruzzi.
FRIDAY, 23d—SECOND NIGHT OF FRA DIAVOLO
SATURDAY—LAST GRAND MATINEE.
THURSDAY, 22d—LAST OPERA NIGHT I BROOKLYN.
BY REQUEST—DON SEBASTIAN.
Seats may be secured for any of the above-named per formances at the Academy, at Beer and Schirmer's, No 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine st

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.............................MAX MARETZEK
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, AT 8 O'CLOCK
By particular request, and positively for the last tim
DON SEBASTIAN, DON SEBASTIAN,
which will be produced in the same gorgeous and complete style as at the New-York Academy.
The sale of secured seats will commence this mornin in Brooklyn, at the Box Office of the Academy, and i New-York, at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau an Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT,
GIVEN BY THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURIN JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION, ON
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 24,
In which the most distinguished artists will assist.
TICKET-OFFICES,
No. 233 BROADWAY,
AND
No. 544 BROADWAY,
NOW OPEN.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Each purchaser of which secures a present ranging i value from $1 to $500.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN,
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, an every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Boot will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character i which he is universally acknowledged, in the language the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This pla is the first of a series of representations to be produce under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which th effort, that has already found such cheering sympath will be continued to place each play upon the stage in style combining splendor of production with strict hi torical correctness. Hamlet has been in active prepara tion for upward of three months, under the stage man agement of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor ha been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictori arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by th fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of th several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit o the play in the most minute details, and thus advance th drama as a branch of national literature and art

The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machin ery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completenes to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., one of the most gifted actress who ever graced the stage; MR. EDWIN VARREY, C KEMBLE MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMA PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with Mes F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Messrs. G. H. Andrews, C. Wal cot, J. G. Hanley, E. Eberle, C. W. Chester, O. S. Faw cett, Duell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6 Commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE. MONDAY
Seventeenth week of the splendid engagement of
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
First night of Kenney's laughable comedy,
SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.
Mr. Owens..................as..................Billy Lackaday
With the celebrated comicality,
LACKADAY'S LAMENT.
97TH NIGHT OF THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 22, 1864.
GRAND GALA ENTERTAINMENT,
In commemoration of the
100TH NIGHT OF SOLON SHINGLE.
As a memento of this extraordinary triumph, every purchaser of reserved seats for the occasion will be presented at the box-office with
A SPLENDID PHOTOGRAPH, BY GURNEY & SON OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS AS SOLON SHINGLE.
Box-book for the "Solon Shingle Festival" now open.
THE LIVE INDIAN IS COMING.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20,
and every evening during the week.
GRAND MATINEE ON
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SECOND WEEK SECOND WEEK
OF THE UNRIVALED EQUESTRIENNE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
in her lessons of Central Park Equestrianism, which
AFFORD INSTRUCTION, AND DELIGHT
SECOND WEEK OF M. VERRECKE,
in his unapproachable feats on the Trapeze.
YOUNG STICKNEY, THE BRILLIANT RIDER,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
THE QUEEN OF THE TIGHT-ROPE,
LE PETITE GIORGA.
NEW GRAND ENTREE OF STAR RIDERS,
GRAND LEAPING ACTS,
THREE DOUBLE SOMERSAULT THROWERS,
AND ALL THE ARTISTS.
NOTICE.—The grand comic Christmas Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUEBEARD,
which has been months in progress, will be produced with new scenery, dresses, decorations and magical tricks and transformations, on Monday, Dec. 26—the extensive character of the preparations, and the necessity of continuous rehearsals, compelling the postponement of its production to that evening, when it will be brought out with
UNPRECEDENTED SPLENDOR.

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D. S. ROWE, M. A.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE—Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y. Winter session commences Jan. 3, 1865. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

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WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO TEACH A young girl three hours daily. Apply at No. 152 West 25th-st., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

THE GREAT MARCH.

Continued from Third Page.

Oconee to Wayne's assistance at Buckeye Bridge, eighteen miles below the railroad bridge. But this availed nothing, for Howard's column, in moving upon Sandersville, in Washington County, marched down the east bank of the Oconee, and Wayne, hearing of it, imagined he was flanked, and on the 25th retired in precipitate haste to Davisboro, and thence in the direction of Louisville, the county seat of Jefferson County. The advance of Howard's column reached Sandersville Nov. 26. The railroad was cut again, and the depot burned, at Tennille Station, immediately south of Sandersville.

THE LEFT WING ACROSS THE OCONEE.

Gen. Slocum's column crossed the Oconee simultaneously with the right wing, but bore to the northward in its march, aiming for Sparta, a flourishing village, and the county seat of Hancock County. On the evening of the 24th, Gen. Slocum's advance encamped at Devereaux, seven miles west of Sparta, and the cavalry scoured the whole country, one of the most fertile and thickly settled in the whole State, and vast quantities of forage and provisions, many horses and mules were obtained, and much cotton burned. The Georgia Railroad, on Gen. Slocum's left flank was not neglected. While the army lay at Milledgeville a portion of the cavalry force were roaming unresisted through Morgan, Greene and Putnam Counties, striking the railroad repeatedly, burning the bridge over the Oconee at Blue Spring, and the buildings at Buckhead in Morgan County, Greensboro in Greene County, and Crawfordsville in Taliaferro County.

ALARM IN AUGUSTA AT SHERMAN'S POSITIVE APPROACH.

When it was demonstrated to a certainty that Sherman was east of the Oconee, the rebels in Savannah and Augusta became greatly frightened. Up to that time many of them were consoled with the idea that after all, Sherman was only on a great raid into the heart of the State, or would yet turn and move westward upon Columbus, Montgomery and Mobile. But such hopes were dispelled when his cavalry were discovered in Washington and Hancock Counties. At Augusta, then deemed the object of Sherman's march, preparations for defence went on vigorously. Bragg was summoned from Wilmington, and came the Augusta papers said, with ten thousand men. Troops came from Charleston, Hampton's cavalry came from Virginia, and the entire population of the city was put under arms, and all the slaves in the surrounding country were impressed to work upon the fortifications. Then began, also, a vigorous system of rebel brag. Wheeler was put to his trumps, and required to whip Kilpatrick three times a day, and to invariably close the report of his victory with the announcement, "after this glorious success *we fell back!*" All this Wheeler most valiantly did, but on one occasion, in a fight near Gibson, the county seat of Glascock County, being required to bring in Kilpatrick's head as a trophy, he humbly apologized with his hat, observing that in his haste to fall back, he had left Kilpatrick's head on its shoulders.

THE REBELS IN THE DARK.

It was through this march from Milledgeville to Millen, occupying a little over a week, that the movements of Kilpatrick were so vigorous and his cavalry so perfectly ubiquitous, that the position of Sherman's infantry was wholly unknown to the enemy. Howard's column passed through Sandersville Nov. 26, and Louisville Nov. 30. Slocum marched through Sparta, in Hancock County, to Gibson, in Glascock County, and then moved upon Louisville, converging with the right wing near the latter place. The whole army appeared in the vicinity of Millen, Dec. 2. Until it was fully ascertained that Sherman had reached Millen, the rebels believed that he was passing down between the Ogechee and Oconee Rivers, aiming to reach the coast at Darien or Brunswick.

MORE OF SHERMAN'S STRATEGY.

Very adroit strategy was necessary at this juncture to conceal the real direction of the march, for had the rebels known in time that Augusta was certainly to be avoided, the entire force there could have been sent down to Millen, and thus thrown in Sherman's front, and resisted or delayed his march upon Savannah, and in the end would have proved a formidable addition to the garrison of that place. Kilpatrick, therefore, pressed Wheeler more vigorously than ever, and the latter fell back toward Augusta, which put him out of Sherman's way most effectually, again leaving him in the rear of the very army whose advance he was endeavoring to resist. It was during these cavalry operations that the fight took place at Waynesboro', Dec. 3d, where Wheeler attacked Kilpatrick, and reported that he had "doubled him up on the main body. But Kilpatrick wouldn't stay "doubled up." On the next day Wheeler was compelled to make his usual report that he had "signally repulsed Kilpatrick," but was "obliged to *fall back*," the result of which was that he was driven back through Waynesboro' and beyond Brier Creek, the railway bridge over which was destroyed, within twenty miles of Augusta, which was the nearest approach of our forces to that city. Kilpatrick then took up a position to guard Sherman's rear, and while doing so, his force loaded their wagons with the forage and provisions of Burke County, for use in the less fertile counties in the region of the coast.

THE MARCH TO SAVANNAH.

SHERMAN LAYS IN SUPPLIES.

It has been shown that Gen. Sherman's army occupied about eight days in moving from Milledgeville to Millen, an average distance of seventy-five miles. This is only a trifle over nine miles per day, but there is no evidence that he was in motion all the time. On the contrary, the rebels discovered, after he had passed Millen, the real object of his leisurely progress. Fully aware that the resistance at Savannah might be formidable, and that communication with the fleet and the procurement of supplies from Port Royal, might be attended with difficulties consuming considerable time, he paid more attention than usual to foraging in the fertile counties of Jefferson, Washington, Burke, Glascock, Warren and Hancock, all immediately west or southwest of Augusta. The rebels said he stopped to "grind corn." But the corn didn't need grinding. The animals ate it in the ear, and the men were not reduced to that article of diet. They brought hard tack enough in their wagons from Atlanta to last them through the journey, and the commissaries issued mainly fresh beef, mutton, pork, poultry, sorghum, &c., obtained in the country. Another object of Sherman's moderate progress, which the rebels were not so ready to acknowledge, was the destruction of the railroads. The railroad bridge over the Oconee was burned after the rebels under Wayne had been forced back, and that over the Ogeechee, near Sebastopol Station, twenty-five miles west of Millen, shared a like fate. The track was also destroyed in many localities for miles, extending all the way from Griswoldville to Millen, on the Georgia Central, ninety-seven miles, and from Covington to Crawfordsville, on the Georgia State Road, a distance of sixty miles. Kilpatrick, after driving Wheeler beyond Waynesboro, in the direction of Augusta, Dec. 3, also tore up the track and burned the bridges over Brier Creek, Buckhead Creek, and several smaller streams. This was on the Waynesboro branch Railroad, connecting Savannah with Augusta via Millen.

THE REBELS MAKE A DISCOVERY.

The object of Sherman's cautious march through Washington and Jefferson Counties, and the point at which he had resolved to strike, which was never for a moment undecided in his own mind, only became apparent to the rebels when it was too late to prevent it. Macon had been threatened, and Cobb's forces shut up in its intrenchments, leaving them useless and in the rear, when Sherman moved on. Augusta was threatened, and all the troops that could be gathered were put in the fortifications. Charleston and Wilmington were denuded for Augusta's defence, and the South Carolina militia were assembled at Hamburgh, opposite Augusta, to coöperate, if necessary. Thus Savannah was almost overlooked, and when Sherman headed his columns directly and rapidly for the city, which he did on the 4th of December, he left all the rebel forces gathered for his defeat well in his rear, and found a feebly garrisoned city in his front. The situation as viewed by the rebels, when they fully realized this fact, was aptly described by one of the Augusta papers thus, on the 3d of December,—"*Sherman has not for a moment hesitated*, in our humble judgment, as to the point to be attacked or the road to it. When his forage and provision trains are full he will mass his entire force at Millen; throwing his cavalry to the rear, with his wagon train between the two wings of his army, he will move in compact columns, steadily but cautiously upon the City of Savannah *with no fear of an attack on either flank.* The Ogeechee and a few crossings and terrible swamps on his right, and the Savannah river and its equally swampy banks on his left, *both flanks will be most securely covered*—a grand desideratum in army movements. And thus situated, he has a march of something over eighty miles to the City of Savannah." When the Augusta people heard that their city was no longer threatened, they drew a long breath, and congratulated themselves. "The frowns and sadness with which the countenances of our citizens have been bedecked," said the *Sentinel*, "have given way to smiles and mirth." That is, "smiles and mirth" because their neighbors in Savannah were to be the recipients of Sherman's favors, and not they.

SHERMAN MOVES RAPIDLY.

From Millen to Savannah is seventy-nine miles. After leaving Millen, Gen. Sherman made rapid and regular marches upon Savannah, and on the 9th inst. Gen. Howard struck the canal which connects the Ogeechee with the Savannah at a point about ten miles in the rear (west) of the city. From this point, and on the evening of the same day, he sent three of his most trusted scouts, Capt. Duncan and Sergts. Myron J. Emmick and George W. Quimby, in a small boat down the Ogeechee River, passing Fort McAllister in the night, and communicated on the 11th with the gunboat *Dandelion*, of Admiral Dahlgren's fleet, off Ossabaw Sound, which immediately took them on board, and arrived at Port Royal harbor on the morning of the 12th.

DIRECT INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY.

Capt. Duncan brought the following dispatch from Gen. Howard:

Headquarters Army of the Tennessee,
Near Savannah Canal, Dec. 9, 1864.

To the Commander of the United States Naval Forces in the vicinity of Savannah:

Sir: We have met with perfect success thus far. The troops are in fine spirits and near by.

Respectfully, O. O. HOWARD, Major-General,
Commanding Right Wing of the Army.

This was the first intelligence direct from the army, and completely dispelled all doubts and fears, as well as dissipated an immense amount of rebel bombast and boasting of the impediments and difficulties with which Sherman had met, to say nothing of the repeated total annihilation of Kilpatrick's cavalry, which seems not to have been worthy of mention by Gen. Howard or Gen. Sherman. Wheeler, who at last accounts, was "hacking away at Sherman's rear," must have had a very dull sabre.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT McALLISTER.

On the 10th inst., Gen. Sherman had advanced to within five miles of Savannah, where, it was generally understood, the rebels had erected the first of the three lines of defences which protect that city. But with the wise sagacity and the sound military judgment which he possesses, Gen. Sherman made preparations at once, not for an assault upon Savannah, but for the capture of Fort McAllister, thereby opening the Ogeechee River, communicating with the fleet, and making a water base on that river at any point he chose, directly in the rear of Savannah; and also cutting off all communication between Savannah and the southern part of the State, via the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, which has heretofore been an important avenue of supplies to the rebels, from the vast numbers of beef cattle from Florida transported over it. Accordingly, a division of troops from the Fourteenth Corps, under Gen. Hazen, was sent down on the 13th, and at 5 o'clock P. M., the fort was gallantly carried by assault, with its entire garrison and stores.

SAVANNAH INVESTED.

This rendered the situation of the army perfectly secure. The lines were stretched across the peninsula in the rear of Savannah, the left resting firmly on the Savannah River, about three miles above the city, and the extreme right on the Ogeechee River at Kingsbridge. This was the situation on the 13th. Having cut off all the railroads leading to Savannah, including that to Charleston, which crosses the river fifteen miles above the city, and approaches it from the north—having complete control of the Ogeechee, and his batteries blockading the Savannah, preventing the rebel gunboats, (which had gone up to prevent his crossing into South Carolina,) from coming down, Gen. Sherman's conclusion that Savannah, with its garrison of fifteen thousand men, its strong forts on the river, and its factories, public buildings, &c., "*as already gained*," is certainly not too hopeful.

THE REBEL FORCE IN SAVANNAH.

The rebel force in Savannah is under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Hardee, with Major-Gen. Dick Taylor, of the Confederate army, Major-Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, of the Georgia militia, as his subordinates. Major-Gen. McLaws, formerly a Division Commander in Longstreet's corps of Lee's army, but relieved because of a difficulty with Longstreet in the East Tennessee campaign of last year, commands the post of Savannah. Brig.-Gen. Mercer, of the Confederate army, commands Fort Jackson, the strongest work on the Savannah River excepting Fort Pulaski. There are not many regular troops in Savannah. They are mostly militia, every citizen capable of bearing arms having been put in the ranks. Among the troops there are the First Georgia Regulars, the Forty-seventh Georgia Volunteers, the Fifty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, several regiments of what are called the "Georgia State Line," and two or three brigades of militia. On the 2d instant, after the battle of Honey Hill, on the Charleston Railroad, Gen. Hardee ordered a portion of the rebel force there, consisting of one brigade of militia and two regiments of the "State Line," under Gustavus Smith, to reinforce Savannah at once. Beauregard may also be added to our prospective captures at Savannah. On the 7th instant he arrived at Charleston from Augusta, and proceeded to the scene of hostilities at Coosawatchie, on the Savannah Railroad, since which he has not been heard from. As Gen. Sherman was to summon the city to surrender on the 15th, and, if not complied with, to open his batteries at once, we may hourly expect to hear of a capitulation or an attack. One thing is certain. Savannah, with its garrison and its twenty-five thousand inhabitants *cannot be reinforced or supplied, either by rail or water. It must speedily fall.*

THE TRACK OF THE ARMY.

In order to show the extent of country traversed by Gen. Sherman, and to give an idea of how terribly his army made itself felt upon the resources of the State, especially those which are depended upon to feed the rebel army, we give a list of the counties through which the army marched, and in which it foraged and obtained large numbers of able-bodied blacks, mules and horses. That these accumulations were very large, is amply proven by Gen. Sherman's dispatch, which says his first business will be to get rid of "the surplus negroes, mules and horses," they being an actual incumbrance to active operations:

Counties.	Free.	Slave.	Aggregate.
	Population in 1860.		
Fulton (Atlanta)	11,472	2,955	15,195
Fayette	5,028	2,019	7,047
Spalding (Griffin)	4,880	3,819	8,699
Pike	5,356	4,722	10,078
Kebalb	5,806	2,000	7,806
Henry	6,187	4,515	10,702
Butts	3,388	3,067	6,455
Monroe	5,776	10,177	15,953
Gwnett	10,389	2,551	12,940
Walton	6,453	4,621	11,074
Newton	7,862	6,458	14,320
Jasper	3,789	6,954	10,743
Bibb, (Macon)	9,501	6,790	16,291
Jones	3,118	5,989	9,107
Twiggs	3,002	5,318	8,320
Wilkinson	5,469	3,887	9,376
Baldwin, (Milledgeville)	4,149	4,929	9,078
Putnam, (Eatonton)	2,987	7,138	10,125
Morgan	2,991	7,006	9,997
Greene	4,254	8,398	12,652
Hancock, (Sparta)	3,907	8,137	12,044
Washington	6,166	6,523	12,698
Taliaferro	1,734	2,849	4,583
Warren	4,441	5,379	9,820
Glascock	1,679	758	2,437
Jefferson	4,174	6,045	10,219
Burke	5,113	12,052	17,165
Scriven	3,744	4,530	8,274
Bullock	3,506	2,162	5,668
Effingham	2,590	2,165	4,755
Chatham, (Savannah)	16,236	14,807	31,043
Bryan	1,636	2,379	4,015

Among the towns and villages that Sherman visited were the following: Decatur, McDonough, Hillsboro, Jackson, Forsyth, Griffin, Covington, Monticello, Clinton, Madison, Eatonton, Milledgeville, Greensboro, Sparta, Sandersville, Crawfordville, Warrenton, Gibson, Louisville, Waynesboro, Sylvania, Springfield, Millen, Davisboro, Gordon, and Hillsboro.

Georgia.

The "Empire State" of the Southern Confederacy, through which the victorious legions of Gen. Sherman have pushed their resistless march, has until recently enjoyed exemption from the actual presence of war, except at a few points along her coast and on her northern frontier. This has been of almost incalculable advantage to the Confederacy. Vast in territorial extent, and unlimited in material resources, Georgia has been, ever since the commencement of the war, the granary, the storehouse, the arsenal whence the rebel Government drew a large share of its military supplies. The foundries and machine shops at Atlanta and Macon were kept employed day and night, turning out cannon and every species of military arm. The loss of these foundries, by the capture of Atlanta, and the isolation, of Macon, has inflicted an injury upon the rebel Government which can never be remedied.

Viewed territorially, Georgia has a good right to the name by which she is distinguished in the South. The area of the State is 58,900 square miles, or 37,120,000 acres. But, such is the blighting influence of slave institutions, in 1852 the population of Georgia was only 935,090, including 389,237 slaves and 3,286 free blacks. Two years earlier the State of New-York, smaller than Georgia by 8,000 square miles, had a population of over 3,000,000. Under the energetic influence of free institutions, her vast mineral resources would have been developed long ago.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE STATE.

Georgia is naturally divided into two great sections, which are generally designated as Upper and Lower Georgia. The latter, near the ocean and the Florida line, is low and swampy and unhealthy. The better portions are well adapted to the cultivation of rice. During the sickly season this region is uninhabitable by the whites, who take refuge in the low sand hills, or dunes, that occur at a short distance from the coast in parallel ranges of 40 to 50 feet of elevation. The climate of these hills is pleasant and salubrious. In the vicinity of Brunswick grows the finest ship-timber in the United States.

The northern section of Georgia bears a totally different character. It is mountainous, and rich in mineral resources. Gold, iron and copper are very abundant. Little or no cotton is grown in this section, the land being almost exclusively devoted to the raising of grain.

THE COAST ISLANDS.

The coast of Georgia is skirted by numerous low islands, which extend parallel to the shores. The principal of these are Cabbage, Ossabaw, St. Catharine's, Sapelo, St. Simon's, Jykill and Cumberland. These islands have a light, sandy soil, well adapted to the cultivation of cotton. The cotton grown here is the long staple, or, as it is called from the place of its growth, "sea-island cotton." The inlets and sounds that divide the islands from the mainland and from one another are generally navigable, but two shallow for vessels of more than 100 tons. A tropical aspect is given to the islands by several species of low palmetto trees.

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS—AUGUSTA.

This old and favorite city of the Georgians is the capital of Richmond County, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Savannah River, eighty-six miles east of Milledgeville, one hundred and twenty by land from Savannah, and about the same distance to Charleston, with which it is connected by the South Carolina Railroad. Atlanta is one hundred and seventy-one miles north of it. The principal street is Broad-street, running parallel with the river, being over a mile in length and closely built. There are a number of fine hotels, the Globe, Eagle, Phœnix and United States being the prominent ones. Augusta has been visited several times by that severe scourge, yellow fever, and in the hot season many of the leading families move out to the sandhills, the air being pure and dry, and the location considerably higher than the city proper, so that the fogs and miasma of the Savannah does not affect this suburb. There were a large number of cotton manufactories in the city, and it was a great cotton market. From eighty to ninety thousand bales per annum were formerly shipped down the river, and before the war, the roads leading out of Augusta carried from three to four hundred thousand bales annually. Since the rebellion, Augusta has become a large ordnance depot, besides containing many manufactories of cannon, small arms and *materiel* of war.

MACON.

This city is the county seat of Bibb County, and is situated on the right bank of the Ocmulgee River. It is about in the centre of the State, and is in connection with Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Savannah, and other cities adjacent, by rail. It is about thirty miles southwest of Milledgeville, and is a city of some seven thousand or eight thousand inhabitants. The river is navigable for steamboats to Macon, in high water, but the railroads are the principal methods of transportation. It had a large cotton trade with the surrounding towns before the war. Most of the business blocks are of brick, and the hotels were at one time excellent. The Lanier House is the principal hotel, kept by Simeon Lanier, who first opened the Lafarge House, in New-York City. The Georgia Female College, a fine building, is located about a mile from the centre of the town, and we have been told that since the war it has been used as a military college. Macon had, in its earlier days, a very bad name. It was always infested, more or less, with rowdies, gamblers and thieves.

In 1859, in the office of the Lanier House, one evening, a political discussion arose, and pistols and knives were drawn, and a general *melée* ensued, in which several persons were badly wounded.

COLUMBUS.

The city is located on the banks of the Chattahoochie River, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and about two hundred and thirty miles from Augusta by rail. It was laid out in 1828, and now contains a population of some 8,000. It is connected with Atlanta by the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and with Montgomery, Ala., by river and rail. It is the outlet to a large cotton trade, and during the war the rebels have used it as a large depot of supplies. We were told a few days since that a large amount of clothing and camp equipage was manufactured at Columbus. It is closely built, and is a much better looking city than Macon. It was the residence of Judge Colquitt, the former preacher-Senator from Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE,

the capital of the State, is situated on the Oconee River, and is the county-seat of Baldwin. It is not a very large place—perhaps 3,000 inhabitants—and is built on several hills, and presents rather an uneven appearance. The State-house is a very fine building, shaped in the form of a parallelogram, with gothic turrets and battlements. A few good stores, and one ordinary hotel, to which may be added about twenty whisky groceries, constituted the town proper. A few handsome private residences were scattered in the suburbs, among which is that of Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It is said Johnson came out for the Union at one time, but was driven and pursued back by the secession element of the State. The country about Milledgeville is poor and unproductive, and the town or city bears the marks of dilapidation.

Personal.—Col. Charles T. Bulkley, Chief Engineer of the Russian-American Telegraph Line, Dr. Fisher, Surgeon of the expedition, and George Kennan, telegrapher, sailed on Monday for San Francisco via Nicaragua, on the steamship *Golden Rule*. On his arrival at San Francisco, Col. Bulkley will start exploring parties to Sitka, New-Archangel, up the Frazer River, and other places on the Northwestern continent, to accomplish surveys necessary for the future operations of the great expedition under his direction.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	215	300	Hud. Riv. R	116
10,000	do	216	200	Reading R	116¼
100,000	do	216¼	600	Mich. Cen. R...s30	119
10,000	do...s3	216⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts...b5	105
70,000	do	216⅜	600	do...b3	105
10,000	do	216⅞	100	Chic. & R. I...b3	106⅛
20,000	do...s3	216⅜	200	do...s5	106⅛
20,000	do	216⅝	600	do	106⅛
20,000	do	216¾	100	do...s10	106⅛
10,000	U. S. 10-40s...s10	102¼	200	do...s10	106⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R	115⅝	700	Chic. & N. W	41⅜
100	Erie R	91⅞	200	do	41⅝
100	do...s3	91⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	74
400	do	91⅝	700	do	73¾
200	do...s10	91⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C	102¾
100	do	91⅝	200	do	102⅞
200	do...b3	91⅞	600	do	103⅛
300	M. S. & N. I	72⅝	100	do	103
500	do...s3	72⅞	200	Quick. M. Co	94¾
200	do...b3	72⅞	200	do...b10	95¼
100	do...s3	72⅞			

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[Advertisement.]

American Belles.

America is justly proud of her beautiful ladies; but how many mar their beauty and lose their health and youth, become prematurely old in appearance, by neglecting to take proper care of their teeth. There can be no excuse for this, as Sozodont, pronounced by all worthy a place between the sweetest lips, can now be had in all civilized countries.

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[Advertisement.]

Particular Notice.—Goldsmith's Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 756 Broadway. The half prices will be discontinued Saturday, Dec. 24. Lessons secured this week may be continued till May 1. A rare opportunity.

[Advertisement.]

The Useful and the Beautiful Combined.—Beside books, albums, pictures, microscopes, &c., Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, have busts of different sizes—Psyche, Sabina, Apollo, Diana, Flora, Clytia, Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Burns, Byron, Plato, Homer, Virgil, Socrates, Raphael, Schiller, Goethe, Washington, Webster, Franklin, etc. Suitable for the library, reading-room, public hall, or drawing-room. They make very pretty presents.

[Advertisement.]

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dyeing. It is superior to any liquid preparation. Sold by all druggists at 35 and 70 cents a bottle. Depot, No. 81 Barclay-st.

[Advertisement.]

Consumption! Consumption! — Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs. Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial has made more cures of Consumption than all the remedies ever discovered in the world. New-York has hundreds and thousands of persons that have been cured when they were, to all appearances, beyond the reach of medicine. The healing properties of the Tar Cordial act upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrates to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation, and restoring the lungs to a healthy action. Let all Consumptives use the Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence. Sold at Dr. Wishart's office, No. 10 North Second-street, Philadelphia. N. B.—All consultations and examinations free of charge. Sold at Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, next Metropolitan Hotel, and by Druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Diabetes.—It is a satisfaction for those who are afflicted with diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys, gravel, &c., to know that investigation and science has produced an invaluable article of medicine, known as "Constitution Water." From a case coming under our observation, we are pleased to certify to the efficacy of the Constitution Water, and we cheerfully recommend it to those who may be unhappily suffering from gravel or any of its kindred difficulties. Messrs. Morgan & Allen, No. 46 Cliff-street, are the General Agents.—*N. Y. Illustrated News.*

[Advertisement.]

Hats.—A Hat that is elegant, and yet substantial, that attracts every eye when new, and retains its beauty as long as it is worn, is what every man wants. He can get it from Knox, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, whose manufactures well deserve the exalted reputation they enjoy.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
Boys from $10 to $20.
Men's from $20 to $45.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

A Beautiful Souvenir for the New Year, to any lady, would be a yearly subscription to Demorest's Illustrated Monthly and Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions, with an elegant premium.

[Advertisement.]

Christmas Present.—Willcox & Gibbs noiseless sewing machine, office No. 508 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Liberty, from Havana—John Murphy, Gilbert Mindosa, Jose Antonio Roberts, J. F. Ohl, W. H. Ohl, Louis Sperg, Y. Hargous, Miss M. A. Wilson, Master Thos. Wilson, Don Manuel Hernandez, Joachim Gonzales, Robert Fillingham and lady, Charles E. Curtis, lady, child and servant, Robert B. Lanton and lady, C. G. Hulse, lady, child and servant, Robert Bray and lady, Benj. F. Seaver and son, Geo. F. Wallace and lady, Wm. Goodnough and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon rises. 11 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 12 28 | Gov. Island.. 1 17 | Hell Gate.. 2 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Cleared.

Steamers F. W. Bruce, Foster, Baltimore, ——; Saxon, Lavender, Norfolk, Whitney & Hathaway; Commander, Crowell, Port Royal, ——.

Ship Emerald, Mickle, Philadelphia, Howland & Frothingham.

Barks Rosamond, Fichell, Elizabethport, ——; Holland, (Br.,) Perkins, St. Jago, Cuba, J. Thompson.

Brigs Harriet, McAleny, Elizabethport, B. Blanco; Dirigo, Rumball, Aspinwall, F. Talbot & Co.

Schooners S. P. Adams, Tabbert, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Annie Shepard, Bowditch, Bristol, S. Kelley; J. N. Seymour, Norton, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Vernon, (Br.,) Stanwood, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co., Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; W. R. Germ, Parker, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; S. T. Hines, Hulse, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Mary Harris, (Br.,) Gaskell, Nassau, F. T. Montell & Bento; Bride, Terry, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Carlton Jaque, Sabin, Baltimore, S. Kelly; Dresden, Davis, Elizabethport, C. L. Snow.

Arrived.

Steamship Ceres, Sherwood, Port Royal, S. C., 14th inst., via Fortress Monroe 39 hours, in ballast to Whitney & Hathaway.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Matanzas 10 ds., in ballast to Walsh & Carver. Sld. in co. with brig Anna D. Terry, for New-York.

Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Schilling, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Voltiguer, (U. S. transport,) Conway New-Orleans 24 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had light winds the entire passage. 16th inst., lat. 37, lon. 74, passed the wreck of a vessel, bottom up, apparently a schooner.

Bark Princeton, (of Demarara,) McCormick, Demarara 28 ds., with molasses to Henry Barnes. 13th inst., lat. 34 36, lon. 74 50, picked up a boat painted lead color, supposed to belong to a man-of-war. 12th inst., had a heavy gale from N. W.; carried away mainyard, split sails, etc.

Bark Argentina, (Norw.,) Juell, Malaga 56 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 10, with fruit, etc., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Col. James Scott, (of Pictou,) McLean, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to F. E. Bradshaw.

Bark Templer, (of Buenos Ayres,) Wilson, Montevideo Nov. 9, with hides, etc., to E. F. Davison.

Bark Odin, (Ham.,) Bohn, Montevideo 54 ds., with hides to Funch, Meineke & Wendt.

Barkantine Lamplighter, Bahrs, Port Royal 7 ds., with mdse. to F. M. Bixby & Co.

Brig Maria, King, Maranham 27 ds., with hides, etc., to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Berry, Neuvitas 15 ds., with cedar and fustic to master.

Brig A. J. Ross, (of Searsport,) Small, Manzanilla 29 ds., with mahogany, etc., to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Caroline, (of Baltimore,) Pillsbury, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to master. Has had heavy westerly winds during the passage; been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Jane Bell, (of Shelburne,) Acker, Aquin, St. Domingo, 20 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig W. W. Dodge, (Br.,) Penny, Pernambuco 29 ds., with cotton to H. H. Swift.

Brig Nuevitas, (of New-Haven,) Wright, East Harbor 12 ds., with salt to F. Towner & Co., of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Lyon, Demarara 30 ds., with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge. Had heavy weather, split sails, etc.

Brig Anna Helena, (Brem.,) Janssen, Grand Turk 10 ds., with salt to master.

Brig Bird of the Wave, (of Turks Island,) Crocker, Kingston via Old Harbor 20 ds., with logwood and coffee to Henry De Cordova & Co. Had heavy weather since Dec. 11; been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Anna D. Torrey, (of Boston,) Haskell, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig John Stevens, (of Blue Hill,) Hopkins, Boston, for Philadelphia, 10 ds., in ballast to master. Put in for a harbor.

Brig Dares, (Russ.,) Lolling, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Burke, Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster, for Philadelphia.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Waugh, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to Waydell & Co.

Brig Reporter, Gilkey, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Greenland, Willis, Ragged Island 15 ds., with salt to J. C. Rahming & Co. Absecomb Light bearing W.. in 13 fathoms water, saw a spar out of water, apparently fast to a wreck.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, (of Harwich,) Doane, Turks Island Nov. 12, via Kingston, Jam., Dec. 2, with mdse. to J. Douglas. Sld. in co. with schr. Surprise, for Turks Island. The Br. brigs Wm. Allen, Margaret and Express sld. previously for Halifax.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Brooks, Turks Island 11 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf. Has four passengers and two of the crew of the bark Spartan, of Boston, wrecked on the Caicos Nov. 26. The Spartan would prove a total loss.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Hall, Eletheura 11 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Tigris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Porter, Curacoa 15 ds., with salt, skins, etc., to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Lodoiski, Smith, Ellsworth, 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Percy, Cobb, Eastport 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Argyle, (of Halifax,) Scoville, Ragged Island 12 ds., with salt to J. C. Rahming & Co.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Coldsmith, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. Aid, (of Liverpool,) Stone, Nassau 9 ds., with fruit to Baird & Bowne.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Key West 22 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Ellen Linton, (Br.,) Marsh, River Herbert, N. S., 18 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Sleetwood, Gardner, Providence.

Schr. M. C. Durfee, Grinnell, Fall River.

Schr. Rocius, Lincoln, Staunton.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamship Golden Rule.
Ship Atmosphere.
Brigs Elba, B. F. Nash.
Schooners Alice Dell, E. M. Dyer.

Below.

Ship St George, Cowan, from Buenos Ayres.
Bark Lota, from ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Arr. steamer Gen. Shepley, from Portland for Fortress Monroe; bark Princess, from Havana; brigs O. C. Clary, from Matanzas; A. Horta, from Philadelphia; schr. Alma, from St. Mark's.

Below, ship Martha, from Rangoon, Bith a cargo of ice. In coming up the harbor this morning, in thick weather, she went ashore on a ledge of rocks near Nix's Mate, where, at noon, she still remained. She is slightly hogged on the starboard side.

Miscellaneous.

Disaster.—The ship Martha, from Rangoon for Boston, is ashore on a ledge near Nix's Mate.

Spoken, &c.

Arizona—schr., from Cienfuegos for Boston, Dec. 17, 40 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook.

Edward Lameyer—schr., of Newburyport, from Porto Rico for Boston, with fruit, Dec. 16, lat. 39 40, lon. 72 25.

Iola—bark, of London, strg. E., was seen Nov. 22, lat. 9 50, lon. 31 43.

Minerva—schr., hence, bound S., Dec. 11, lat. 31, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Dec. 2, brig Tiberius, of Philadelphia, Bruce, from Cienfuegos for Curacoa, to sail Dec. 5; schr. Zampa, Johnson, for Philadelphia in a few ds.

At Curacoa, Dec. 4, brig E. Bigelow, ldg. for Liverpool; schr. Dragon, ldg. for New-York.

At Maranham, Nov. 22, brig Albatross, for Para to load for New York.

At Neuvitas, Dec. 4, brig Washington Butcher, for New-York in 5 ds.

At Glace Bay, Dec. 7, bark Lucy Frances, for New-York in 7 ds.

At Sagua, Dec. 3, brigs Alice Franklin and Ellen McGilvery, for New-York in 6 ds.

At Demarara, Nov. 19, brig Keoka, just arrived.

At Matanzas, Dec. 9, bark Irma, for New-York in 4 ds.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.,

who is famed for selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Fish, and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions, cheaper than any other dealer in the city, has reduced the prices of all his goods for the holidays, so that everybody can now get bargains. Just received, 1,000 assorted packages Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, from ⅛ to a barrel.

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Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary etc., etc. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

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We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price.

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Our Catalogue now embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz: about

100 Major-Generals, 100 Lieut.-Colonels, 550 Statesmen,
200 Brig.-Generals, 250 Other Officers, 130 Divines,
275 Colonels, 75 Navy Officers, 125 Authors,
40 Artists, 125 Stage, 50 Prominent Women,
3,000 Copies of Works of Art,

including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on the receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.

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FRENCH PRINTED
PAPER COLLARS
387 B'WAY, N.Y. & ALL
GENTS FURNISHING STORES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!!
THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.
Unsurpassed for volume and quality of tone, as well as EXTERIOR FINISH.

We are now prepared to meet all orders for Holiday Presents in this line, from the all plain, yet 7-octave Piano up to those of the richest finish. Prices moderate and unlimited warrantee given for six years.

Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st.,
Corner Greene-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

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No. 401 Broadway,
Corner of Walker-st., New-York,
Publish this day:

1. THE FIRE ON THE HEARTH IN SLEEPY HOLLOW. A Christmas poem of the olden time. By Edward Hopper. 1 vol, neat 16mo, with vignette title. Bound in extra cloth, gilt, side stamp. Price $1 25.
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3. AUTUMN LEAVES; a series of essays. By the late Samuel J. Gardner. 1 vol. crown 8vo. $2.
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FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—XVIIITH WARD.—TO UNION VOTERS.—The undersigned, having been appointed INSPECTORS, under the plan approved by the Union State Committee, for the reörganization of the Union party in the city of New-York, hereby give notice that an enrollment of Union citizens will take place at the Hall, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, instant, from 6 to 10 o'clock. All persons who voted for and supported President LINCOLN, at the late election, will be enrolled on presenting themselves for the purpose. The Primary Election will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, between 6 and 10 o'clock, at the same place.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, } Inspectors.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, }

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE public to the merits of our two world-renowned preparations, known as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM

AND

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE;

the one a sure, safe and speedy

CURE FOR

COLDS,

COUGHS,

CROUP,

SORE THROAT, and all

LUNG COMPLAINTS;

the other a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA

in its worst stages, and a

SOVEREIGN REMEDY

FOR ALL

DISEASES

that originate in a

DISORDERED STATE

OF THE

STOMACH OR BOWELS.

We warrant both of them, in every instance, if our directions are followed.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
cures Dyspepsia positively.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
cures indigestion and constipation in every instance.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
cures distress after eating, instantaneously.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
sweetens the stomach, purifies the breath, and instantly stops sourness, acidity, and rising of food.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
cures sick headache, sickness at the stomach, and PAINS OR COLIC in the bowels.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
creates an appetite—gives vigor and strength to the whole system.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
cures flatulency, weakness, and general debility; it makes the weary ambitious, the feeble strong, the debilitated healthy—for it enables the patient to take plenty of healthy food, which is the parent of the body.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
allows you to eat a hearty meal without fear of distress afterward, for it will stop it as soon as it is swallowed.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
is a purely vegetable preparation, contains no opiates, no poison, nothing hurtful, but acts promptly, surely and immediately.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
is the best remedy in the world for dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, heartburn, fever and ague, nausea at stomach, and, in fact, all diseases or pains in the stomach or bowels.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
cures the most violent attacks of croup in either old or young.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
cures the worst colds surely and speedily.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
cures sore throat and soreness of the chest and lungs.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
cures hoarseness and tickling in the throat.

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
relieves consumptive cough as soon as it is taken.

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COUGH BALSAM
cures influenza, asthma, and all bronchial affections.

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COUGH BALSAM
is the largest bottle in the world for the price, therefore not only the best, but the cheapest medicine extant.

Over ONE MILLION bottles of
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COUGH BALSAM
are sold annually, and the people all pronounce it the best cough preparation they ever used.

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COUGH BALSAM
is warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

No family can afford to be without
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COUGH BALSAM
in the house ready for immediate use

COE'S
COUGH BALSAM
costs but
FORTY CENTS.
The bottle holds more than any other at the same price.
The medicine itself warranted superior to all others.

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No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. B. HELMBOLD,
No. 594 Broadway, General Agents.

Retailed by all druggists in the city and country.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY
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These Drops are a scientifically-compounded fluid preparation, and better than any pills, powders or nostrums; being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature.

Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, and every one of them speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits.

They are speedily taking the place of every other female remedy, and are considered by dealers, consumers, physicians, and all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest, and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature and the promotion of health, regularity and strength.

Explicit directions, stating when they may be used, and explaining reasons why and when they should not be used, without producing results contrary to the course of nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle with the signature of Dr. JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine. They are prepared at the laboratory of JOHN L. LYON, M. D., No. 195 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by mail (inclosing stamp) concerning all private diseases and female weaknesses.

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CHARLES J. CRITTENTON,
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And all Druggists and Apothecaries in the city and country.
LORD & SMITH,
Western Agents Chicago, Ill.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[Continued from Second Page.]

for fitting up Jefferson Market for the reception of regiments.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Lewis De Graff, President of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church, in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-nine cents, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said church, and to reimburse the said Board of Trustees for moneys paid for assessment and interest on the property of the church, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander S. Leonard, Pastor of the Church of Saint George the Martyr, for the sum of forty dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment of an assessment levied upon the property of the said church, located in Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for the work of opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Bill of E. W. Henry, for fitting up Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward, amounting to eighty dollars.

Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward, amounting to fifty dollars.

Fourth Election District of the Third Ward, amounting to forty dollars.

Second Election District of the Second Ward, amounting to twenty dollars.

Third Election District of the First Ward, amounting to thirty dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, December ten, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take legal measures to have Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Broadway, opened according to law.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in Thirty-eighth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, said sewer to connect with sewer in Eighth-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewres.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, to lay a crosswalk at the corner of Ninetieth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Monroe-street, between Jackson and Scammel streets, to connect with the sewer now in Jackson-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company number Five.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Webster was here called to the chair.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw warrants in favor of the following-named persons, for the amounts set opposite their names, for materials and services furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Alderman James McMahon, as per bills hereto attached:

Alexander T. Stewart & Co., for three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

N. & R. L. Conklin, for two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

W. Carroll, for two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

George W. Roome, for two hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

The whole amount to be taken from its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the inner portion of Pier number Forty-three, North River.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Gauntt, proprietor of *Mrs. Hankins's Paper*, for the sum of three hundred dollars, for publishing the official City Canvass for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; also, in favor of C. Mathews, proprietor of the *New-Yorker*, for the sum of two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty cents, for publishing the report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen on the City Tax-Levy for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the amount to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies."

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred back to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Jaques, Russell—3.

Resolution, that the salaries of the Police Justices' Clerks of the several Police Courts of the City and County of New-York be increased from two thousand dollars per annum to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; and the salaries of the Police Court Clerks of the several Police Courts be and the same are hereby increased from fourteen hundred and fifty-eight dollars per annum to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; such increase to take effect on and from the first day of January, A. D., (1864,) one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built on the west side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first-street, to connect with the sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair and paint the house of Hose Company number Five.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

A resolution of Board of Aldermen to compensate the Clerks of said board for extra services to committees, and with amendment of Board of Councilmen to compensate the Clerks of said board for extra services to committees.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by making all the amounts severally stated therein two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Jaques, Russell—5.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lemuel S. Constant, one of the Trustees of the German Baptist Church in West Forty-fifth-street, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of an assessment on the property of the said church, for the work of building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from near Ninth to Tenth-avenue, the amount to charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Resolution to pay Reporters of Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen for services in reporting proceedings of said boards.

Councilman Brandon moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to fit up the cellar of Engine Company number Forty-eight, similar in all respects to that of Engine Company number Twenty-four, the same to be done forthwith.

Councilman Keenan moved to strike out all the words after "number Forty-eight."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Councilman Haviland called up report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, in payment for engrossing, mounting and framing resolution from the Board of Councilmen to their retiring President, Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., and that the same be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

An ordinance for the better regulation of the firemen of the City of New-York.

Councilman Gross moved that the paper be made the special order for Tuesday, the first business under the consideration of General Orders.

Which was carried.

Councilman Haviland moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the board stood adjourned to Tuesday, thirteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President.

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Chipp, Alderman Masterson was called to the chair.

The minutes of December ninth were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Bill of M. Gaunt, for publishing the Tax Levy for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amounting to two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McKnight—

Bill of Michael Quinn, for fitting up Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts of the Seventh Ward, and the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts of the Thirteenth Ward, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts of the Eleventh Ward, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael Quinn, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount of the annexed bill for putting up election polls in the Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Graham Dorsett & Co. to receive lumber in front of their premises, numbers three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-two, three hundred and forty-four and three hundred and forty-six Front street; also in front of the premises numbers three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and eighty-three, three hundred and eighty-four and three hundred and eighty-five South-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of five hundred dollars for extra services rendered to the special committees of the Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and for expenses incurred on the fourth of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the salary of the Superintendent Bureau of Street Improvements be increased to four thousand five hundred dollars, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Also first clerk to the Superintendent of Street Improvements to two thousand dollars.

Also second clerk to the Superintendent of Street Improvements to one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Also third clerk to the Superintendent of Street Improvements to one thousand five hundred dollars.

To take effect from and after the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third-street, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that East Twenty-fifth-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to pave Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Jones—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jones—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Irving place, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one half of the expense and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Crotoy Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Seventy-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, at the whole expense of the property owners, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such direction as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Twentieth street, from Broadway to the Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one half of the expenses, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Coenties slip be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay half of the expense, and the city the remaining half, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

S Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid across Greenwich and Sixth avenues, at their junction opposite Jefferson Market, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the cobble-stone pavement in Washington-street, from Cedar-street to the Battery, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen in favor of paving Twenty-sixth street, from Fourth-avenue to Madison-avenue with Belgian pavement.

On ayes and noes adopted by following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have sidewalks flagged in front of number seventy-three East Broadway and number nine Market-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Thirty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, half at the expense of the city and half at the expense of the owners of property, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Sixteenth-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Cliff-street, from Beekman to John-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that West Twenty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution (by Board of Councilmen) to pave Vestry-street, between Canal and West streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of the Committee on Donations and Charities of the Board of Councilmen, with a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church for the sum of one hundred dollars and forty cents, with interest, in payment of assessments for opening Madison-avenue, and interest on assessment for sewers in Eighty fourth, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Corlears and Cherry streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Smith, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Communication from the Comptroller from the Board of Councilmen with resolution, relative to donation in favor of Washington Heights Presbyterian Church.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Ordinance from the Board of Councilmen with resolution amending the appropriation for cleaning streets, by striking out the figures three hundred thousand dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Hardy—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to build a receiving basin and culvert in Twenty-third-street, four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in Eleventh-avenue, from the sewer in Forty-seventh-street to the south side of Fory-eighth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to build a sewer in Eighty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen to build a sewer in Forty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen, and each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the present year, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Kelly, Masterson, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley—4.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to set apart a portion of the Exempt Engine House for a coal and wood depot.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Streets, to set curb and gutter stones at the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Third avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Fox moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow afternoon, fourteenth instant, at four o'clock.

Which was carried.

And on motion of Alderman Farley, the board adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864. Four o'clock, P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. F. and H. Finck to have stands for the sale of country produce in front of store, corner of Vesey and West streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Edward L. Carey, number sixty Cherry-street, to retain a sign across the sidewalk in front of his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to C. W. Tyson to maintain a paper-stand on the northeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Ninth-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to W. Sollman, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and sixty-five Sixth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

BILLS.

By Councilman McGrath—

Bill of John Clark, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up Fourteenth Election District poll, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

By Councilman McGrath—

Bill of P. Leady, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up Eighth Election District poll, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman McGrath—

Bill of David Moran, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up Eleventh Election District poll, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the President—

Bill of James Burns, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Sixth District Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

In connection therewith the President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Burns, for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of the Sixth District of the Fourteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Healy—

Bill of David Quinn, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District, Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of Michael Murphy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Fourth Ward, for December Election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of M. Lynch, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Fourth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of Richard Lombard, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Fifth Election District, Fourth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of John McCabe, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of First Election District, Fourth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brice—

Bill of Meir Mamheimer, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Sixth District, Twentieth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brice—

Bill of John Riley, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Third District, Twentieth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of giving reporters the sum of two hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave with Belgian or trap-block pavement, Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, together with the street on the west side of Gramercy Park, between Twentieth and Twenty-first-streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, to increase the salaries of the Police Justices' Clerks to three thousand dollars per annum, and the Police Court Clerks to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of directing the Comptroller to procure a suitable court-room for the use of the Fifth Judicial Court.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee in favor of adopting resolution that Bleecker-street, between the Bowery and Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half at the expense of the property-owners, and the balance by the city, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the pay of Inspectors on Sewers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased to four dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Walter Roome, for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, for music furnished parade of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Cochran, Treasurer of the Sick Assistance Society, for the sum of five hundred dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said society, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was carried.

Councilman Opdyke moved a reconsideration of said action.

Which was lost.

And the paper was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report (from Board of Councilmen) with resolution to donate to the Industrial School, in Forty-second-street, the sum of one thousand dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amended by striking out the sum of "one thousand dollars," and inserting the sum of "two thousand dollars.")

Which was laid over.

An ordinance to amend section thirty-four, article three, chapter five, also article four, chapter five of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, creating Janitors to the offices of Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Tryphima Bayard, First Directress of the "Woman's Infirmary Association," for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said association, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of John David Wolfe, President of the Prison Association of New-York, for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said association, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Bill of John Van Beuren, for fitting up polls in the Fifth Aldermanic District, Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, amounting to one hundred and ninety-three dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael Noonan, for fitting up Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward, amounting to eleven dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Martin Delchelman, for fitting up Fifth District, Sixteenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Bill of W. C. Faulhober, for fitting up election poll of the Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, December 12, 1864, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John H. Claron, for fitting up Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, December 12, 1864, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Bernard K. Murphy, for fitting up Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, Dec. 12, 1864, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick Coyle, for fitting up Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, Dec. 12, 1864, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Bill of A. T. Canfield, for fitting up Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Bill of McGuckin, for fitting up the Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward, amounting to one hundred and forty dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Felix J. O'Neal, for fitting up the First Election District of the Sixth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Somers, for fitting up Second Election District, Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to John Mateson to erect a tent for the purpose of recruiting in Chatham-square, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to E. & R. Mead, Jr., & Company, to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, numbers thirteen and fifteen Coenties slip, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in

Resolution, that permission be given to David Young to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of his premises, number one hundred and sixteen Water-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Rowland & Banks to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers twenty-six and twenty-seven Peck slip, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Allen and Brother to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number two hundred and eighty-two Washington-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Falconer, President of the Board of Trustees of the Free Mission Seventeenth Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of four hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty cents, as a donation, to enable them to pay the taxes for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the assessment for paving Seventeenth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, between the Fourth and Eighth avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Councilman Gross was here called to the Chair.

GENERAL ORDERS.

A resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Louis Goette, for the sum of four thousand two hundred dollars, for silk colors furnished to the New-York City regiments, as per bill annexed, and charge the same to the appropriation for "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolutions, first, that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted; and second, that the low and sunken lots on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the resolution be referred back to the Committee on Public Health.

Which was carried.

Report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be referred back to the Committee on Public Health.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the southerly sidewalk of Fifty-first-street, from the Eighth-avenue to a point four hundred feet easterly thereof, be flagged to its full width, where the same is not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilmen Oydyke, Jaques—2

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brandon moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up General Order five hundred and forty.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Public Health.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the repairing of the pier at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be recommitted to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Fiftieth-street, from the present sewer in said street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, to connect with the sewer in Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer be built in Fifty-fifth-street, together with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, commencing at Ninth-avenue, to a point about seventy-five feet west of Eighth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving-basin and culvert be built at the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Broadway, to connect with the sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, and the annexed ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilman Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, also curb and gutter stones set, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Councilman Keenan moved that said matter be indefinitely postponed.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, be flagged and reflagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-third-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open that portion of Ninetieth street where not already open according to law.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to continue the bridge-stone on the westerly side of Broadway, from Forty-third-street, on a direct line to a point between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the sunken lots, numbers three hundred and forty-two, three and forty-four and three hundred and forty-six West Forty-third-street; also, sunken lots, numbers three hundred and fifty and three hundred and fifty-two Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

The President moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Pubic Health.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

The President moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Wednesday, fourteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned to Wednesday, the fourteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 130 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES REILY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Acqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the lands of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty-six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, *ss.*—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States, against the steamer *Emma Henry*, her tackle, &c., and cargo; And whereas the substance of the said information is that said steamer and cargo was captured as lawful prize on the 8th day of December, 1864, on the Atlantic Ocean, in latitude 34° 13', north longitude 76° 43' west, by the U. S. steamer *Cherokee*, Act.-Vol. Lieut. Wm. E. Dennison, U. S. Navy, commanding, and brought to the port of New-York, And praying that the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer her tackle, &c. and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated this 17th day of December, 1864.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District-Attorney, &c.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, *ss.*—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States, against the steamer *Vixen*, her tackle, &c., and cargo; and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo was captured as lawful prize on or about the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, on the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, Commander Stephen D. Trenchard, United States Navy, commanding, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition, under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 27th day of December, inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1864.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, U. S. District Attorney, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

FINE PLATED WARE,
Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.
In great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No 20 John st.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—IN VIEW OF danger to be apprehended from floating ice, this board has ordered the immediate removal to Alexandria for the Winter of the two light vessels at Upper and Lower Cedar Points, Potomac River.

No lights will, therefore, until further notice, be shown from those stations. By order,

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 16, 1864.

VALENTINES.
I am now manufacturing, and ready to fill orders. Catalogues sent free on addressing
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Valentine Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st., N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and by all the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 4 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 6 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents per pound; at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.—COUNters, desks, print-stands, shelving, bookcases, clothes-presses, &c., suitable for any kind of a dry goods or Yankee notion business. Inquire at No. 26 Park-place, of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the Greenwood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.

100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

TRUSTEES:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.

DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.

ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and forms its

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.
Or at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 283, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age; I would like a situation where by a strict attention to business, I can make it of advantage to my employer and myself; I am temperate, of fair business habits, and always try to succeed in what I undertake. If any party is in want of such a person, I will call on them, if they will leave or send their address to HOWARD, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1864.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of this company, at the agency in New-York and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January proximo, inclusive.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BEST QUALITY
LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH COAL
AT FIRST COST.
THE NEW-YORK
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY,
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

Number of Shares..20,000
Par Value of Each Share..$25
Working Capital, in Cash..50,000

Each share entitles the holder to receive every year, for fifteen successive years, one ton of first quality Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, at cost; also a cash dividend every six months of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Shareholders who do not desire to receive their coal may have their proportion sold by the company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends to which they are entitled.

Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes, viz: lump, broken, egg, stove, or nut coal, at the actual cost price, delivered at the dwellings, or at other places within the city of New-York or Brooklyn. Manufacturers' coal delivered in cargo.

Coal will be supplied to the shareholders immediately.

The Trustees have already secured one of the largest, most reliable and best equipped Collieries in Pennsylvania, including double breaker, engines, miners' houses, slope works, railroad tracks, cars, mules, and all the necessary machinery, implements, lumber, &c.; the whole in perfect working order, and NOW IN FULL OPERATION, having been in use but eight months.

The Colliery is located near Ashland, in Schuylkill Co., Pa., and the coal produced from it is of the *very best quality of "Locust Mountain,"* and is the same as now recommended by all the coal dealers, and used by families in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and is mined under the most favorable circumstances, and at the least possible cost, as the coal is taken from the mine above the water level, and can be mined at all times at a profit. This coal is taken from the celebrated "Mammoth" vein, which, with the "Skidmore," "Primrose," and other celebrated veins, extend within the lines of the company, equal to three miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this company, over which the coal is now daily brought to market. The very best and most reliable facilities have already been secured for the transportation of the company's coal to this market.

This company being the "pioneer" in the "coal at cost" enterprise in this State, and being exclusively a New-York company, for the accommodation of its citizens, and as the price of each share is within the reach of everybody, it is fully expected that our citizens will come forward and subscribe for the stock without delay.

Books for subscription are now open at the office of each Trustee in the City of New-York, where any additional information can be furnished.

TRUSTEES.

R. C. ROOT,
Of the firm of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
HENRY A. RICHARDSON,
Of Richardson, Boynton & Co., No. 234 Water-st.
JOHN C. SCHOOLEY,
No. 39 Pine-st.
D. C. HYDE,
Of Hyde & Conchlin, No. 143 Water-st.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DUCHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:

Nos. 48, 93, 101, 199, 221, 223, 256, 267, 300, 332, 336, 403, 420, 422, 479, 484, 495, 496, 508, 547, 630, 631, 685, 706, 716, 736, 763, 828, 907, 932, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1184, 1238, 1242, 1263, 1275, 1286, 1379, 1386, 1402, 1451, 1605, 1631, 1666, 1711, 1859, 1853, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2310, 2315, 2316, 2322, of $1000 each and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2554, 2587, 2623, 2681, of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
By A. GOETTELLE, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1864.

The undersigned, Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the increased capital stock of this Bank, hereby gives notice that 50 shares of such increased capital at $100 per share remains unawarded to the present stockholders, and are open for subscription by the public until the 26th day of December inst., at 12 o'clock M., when it will be awarded to the highest bidders for the same, but no bids will be received at less than par, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not deemed for the interest of the Bank.

Payments for the stock when awarded will be required to be made at the Bank, on or before the 1st day of January next, with interest from November 1st, 1864.

J. S. FOX,
S. ALOFSEN,
A. H. WALLIS,
Commissioners.

WISCONSIN STATE BONDS.

We are authorized to offer a limited amount of the Bonds of the State of Wisconsin on favorable terms. The Bonds draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and have Coupons attached payable in the City of New-York. They are redeemable at different periods from 1877 to 1888, and the principal is also payable in the City of New-York.

The entire debt of the State is but $2,050,000, and these Bonds are in every respect a choice investment.

Further particulars may be obtained upon inquiry at our office.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec 7, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.

The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Trustees.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.
W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec, 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 25 PINE-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1865, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec 24, and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 5.
THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.
By order of the Board, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 17 until Jan. 4, 1865.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant.
JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after Monday, the 19th instant. By order of the Board,
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

Eastern share holders will receive their dividend at the Transfer Agency Office, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.
J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 3d January, inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.

Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission business, in Stocks, Bonds, and Government Securities, under the firm of
NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
and have taken the offices No. 17 William-st.
A. G. NORWOOD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1864. JOHN F. LOCKWOOD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. All kinds of Printing cheap for cash.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS NO. 11.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 11," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Nov. 29, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1. 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 11," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. November, 29, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 19, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 29th day of December, 1864, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with thirty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter-strained lard oil, and twenty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter-strained sperm oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times under-mentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The lard oil may be delivered at Boston or New-York.

Either lot of sperm oil, or both of them, may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1. Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 5th day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 15th day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of August, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be of the best quality pure winter-strained or bagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect, equal to that of the standard adopted by the board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or war house of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60° Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership, will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Oil for Lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1..$100,000
On Route No. 2..200,000
On Route No. 3..60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the respective offices of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City and Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in either city, at the option of the contractors:

200,000 Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of Blankets of either American or English manufacture, but must be, in all respects, equal to the Army Standard, at the respective Depots where they are to be delivered.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he, or they, will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and those for New-York should be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, New-York City, and those for Philadelphia should be addressed to Col. HERMAN BIGGS, Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 2 Bridge-st., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE indorsed PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying "COOKED RATIONS" for six months from Jan. 1, 1865, (or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence,) to all troops in the service of the United States who may be in New-York City, or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route to and from the seat of war and not otherwise provided for.

The ration will consist of three meals each day, of good and wholesome food and subject to such proper inspection as may be directed by the officer in charge.

The contractor must also furnish the soap and candles that may be required, in accordance with the army ration, as follows: Four pounds of soap and one and one-quarter pounds of adamantine candles to each hundred rations.

The bidder must state the price per ration, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing cooking apparatus, fuel, packing boxes, transportation of the rations, &c.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Names of Guarantors. }

Bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be monthly in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
F. H. MOORE, Captain and C. S. V.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,
NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS

and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay. State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ARMY OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT OR resigned, can obtain through us a speedy settlement of their ordnance and quartermaster's account.
L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra train leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 8:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION USE the purest Nitrous Oxide, made fresh every day by Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) and extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Teeth inserted in the best manner. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIREC
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON............3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE............3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUROPE............(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
FRANCE............(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III............(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY............Jan.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY............Feb.
First Cabin, (including table wine)............
Second Cabin, (including table wine)............$70 or

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace,
LOUISIANA	2,165	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis,
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis............................Saturday, Dec.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.......Nelson......Wednesday, Dec.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp........Saturday, ———
EVENING STAR.......Bell.........Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp........Saturday, Jan.
MORNING STAR.......Nelson.......Saturday, Jan.
EVENING STAR.......Bell.........Saturday, Feb.
DAY STAR............(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $60.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,0.., the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The MORNING STAR will call at Havana to land passengers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage............................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage............................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT, THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
LIBERTY,
built expressly for this trade,
THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 45, North River, for the above port, On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.
The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Dec. 23............OCEAN QUEEN............SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 4............NORTH STAR............WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13............COSTA RICA............TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau............................$45
Passage money to Havana............................$60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at three o'clock P.M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.
THE STEAMSHIP SAXON,
LAVENDER, Master,
will leave Pier No. 6 East River, MONDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 83 South-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK............SATURDAY.........Dec. 24
KANGAROO............SATURDAY.........Dec. 31
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY.........Jan. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
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SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
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STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
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